APR 4 1960

Haines Presbyterian Church

Haines Alaska

March 28, 1960

Dr J Earl Jackman
Room 1117
475 Riverside Drive
New York 27, New York

Dear Dr Jackman:

Without preliminaries, I'll try to set down for you as best I can the answers to your questions.

Was there ever any agreement on areas of activity in the Church and Haines House between the minister and the head of Haines House? I'm not sure I understand just what you mean by this question. The areas of activity of the two institutions hardly overlap. Only two specific agreements that I can recall have ever been worked out, and these not with the director alone but with the staff: One, a policy with regard to the attendance of the Haines House family at church congregational suppers; the other, and understanding with the staff regarding their participation in church school teaching. Both grew out of specific situations. The former, worked out so that all church members on the staff and among the children should be at the suppers, was the result of (five or six years ago!) a number of occasions on which the entire forty youngsters were sent to the suppers with almost no staff supervision. The latter agreement, which has actually not prevented the staff from participating to the full, was simply that whenever teachers were to be chosen for the Sunday school, preference was to be given to local people for the sake of the future of the church. There never has been any agreement limiting the activities of any staff member or director or child other than these. As for my activities at Haines House, I have had a tacit understanding dating from 'way back that I would take no part in internal affairs of the mission, and would (except for necessary pastoral visits) act on invitation only.

What has been the relation between the minister and the head of Haines House - personal, administrative, program? Personal relationships have varied with the persons. There was a very close and friendly 'back-yard fence' relationship with the Schwabs and later with the Armstrongs. The Franks were more diffident, though our children always played together; toward the close of his administration Allan Frank withdrew somewhat (but in all his community relations as well). We have had very good relations with the Lippincotts (I'm counting them since there have been extended periods when Tom has been at the helm during Bill's absences); but I'm afraid there's not much of a back-fence relation with the Wileys. Bill and I get along pretty well, but we have never been able to get close to Phyllis who hates Alaska and everything in it, I'm afraid. This is not to say that there is anything in the way of conflict involved, simply that there is no point of contact. Administrative relationships do not exist as such. But in the area of Program Bill and I have in some areas worked together, where the mission program is related to the church program: specifically, Christian education, where I have from time to time been invited to sit on the H.H. Christian Ed committee,

and in regard to scheduling of events and programs, where we always check with each other to avoid conflicts in date.

What was the relation between the minister, the children, the Haines House staff, AND Haines House Program? My own policy has been to consider Haines House as one of the church families. In general, however, staff and children of the mission have (as the most faithful of the flock) received somewhat more attention in the program of the church than the average family. The relation of pastor to the institution is somewhat more difficult than with the average, however, and the nature of the young people residing there in the past few years has made it very hard indeed to get close to them in any real way. On the part of some, the church and the minister have been symbols of resented authority, I am sure. For this reason, I have tried to insist that as far as possible participation by the Haines House family be voluntary in at least one or two areas. (E.g.: attendance at youth fellowship at my request has not been required of the young people, so that we could have a normal pastor-youth relation there in contrast to the rebellion evident at Sunday School which they are required to attend.) Activities in the church are planned so that I have contact with nearly all of the young people in at least one program outside of church and Sunday School. The camping program at Rainbow Glacier has been another place where armore natural contact can be made, and Mr Wiley, as have all the other directors, has done his best to make sure that as many as possbile are able to come to camp. Relations with the staff have varied with the staff, as individuals. Some staff members have on occasion made our home their headquarters for their days off (this has not been possible, of course, since Elmer has been occupying the guest room). I will say more, below, under counseling about the formal pastoral relation. The Haines House program in relation to the minister I have discussed in part above.

Did the minister visit Haines House -- how often, what did he do while there, etc. Again, this has varied with individual directors. Pastoral visits to Haines House are not made in the best of atmospheres ordinarily, and most counseling is done in my own office as far as it goes. There has never been any regular program of visitation worked out, but is left to the exigencies of the situation. As for visits for leading devotions, and so forth, this has never been regularly scheduled: Don Schwab had worked out with me a regular attendance at Sunday dinner but only as a friendly visit. Once or twice a year I have been invited to lead chapel, but the feeling has been that the children see a lot of me in the formal religious connection and that my contacts should be more casual and friendly rather than as the devotional leader (this established several times with various Christian ed committees and directors.) Allan Frank terminated the weekly dinner visits because of the low food budget at one period during his administration, and they have never been resumed. For a period we did go to a meal occasionally as payment to Ruth for piano lessons, but when these stopped on account of Ruth's other activities, we no longer went. I believe it has been understood, however, that I am available andwill visit for any purpose any time. Of course, we are neighbors, and there is a great deal of visiting back and forth on a casual basis, borrowing of equipment, and so on. It is probably hard for you to make clear to the Board just how much real pastoral contact is made in just this casual way.

Was the minister available for counsel with the children and the staff? If so what ARRANGEMENTS WERE MADE FOR THIS? To the first, an unqualified Yes. However, there had never been any arrangement of regular consultation days or a counseling period. Where personal problems have been involved, I have never hesitated to spend whatever time has been necessary. I have been less willing, however, to become a sounding-board for complaints about the director and other staff members lest I and the church become too involved in the internal administrative affairs. Unfortunately, most of the personal problems of the staff members that have been brought to me have involved internal affairs. Where necessary, I have let them 'blow off steam', but I have not encouraged repeats. I have not been able to make much headway in this kind of counseling, not with the sort of thing that has been chronic with

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the more recent staff -older people unhappy with the isolation(as they see it) of Haines. With the younger staff members such as were used formerly, the problems of vocation, romantic and emotional involvements, and so on, were foremost, and could be worked with. As for counseling with the children, again, no apecial arrangements have ever been made for a regular counseling period - nor am I qualified to deal with some of the ppeculiar problems that might be involved. What individual counseling I have done has been - has had to be- on a catch-as-catch-can casual basis, or as the result of a specific situation. I am not sure what could have been gained had some so t of regular counseling program been set up, except with the less psychologically involved problems. The very nature of the set-up at Haines House has been designed to lead the child to counsel with his house parent.

How did the children and staff of Haines House participate in the program of the Church? I can answer this statistically, as I did several years ago when the same question was asked. This includes staff and staff children as well.
As of March, 1960, the following numbers and percentages of:

Resident communicant members:	9	-	07.5%	
Sunday morning attendance:	40	-	25.0	Current expense budget 16%
Sunday School enrollment:	37	=	26.0	
Choir program:	24	-	25.0	
Church officers:	3	-	20.0	

Please note that the membership figures reflect the short-term nature of the stay at Haines House of both children and staff. In spite of this, participation has been good. The Sunday School and Church figures represent required attendance, but the choir program does not. I do not have the figures for WF as they are not immediately available to me - but approximately 50% of each group, Junior Hi and Senior, some 15 to 20 teenagers, come from Haines House. This is voluntary attendance also.
Interpreting the 'how' in another way, I would say for the staff, 'willingly' and the children 'reluctantly'. By the nature of things, they are not participants (I mean the children) in the best sense of the word. We make special efforts to draw them out, and pitch most programs at their level; however, the hardest task for them is to learn to cooperate with others and to find joy in performing a task. This, in partial answer to the following question, too: religious education of the group is a formidable task, and requires 'special effort' not in the sense of separate but in the sense of extra effort on the part of the church. This answer is built in to everything we have said.

Did the church put forth any special effort for Haines Children and Staff? Regularly or on special days? Our policy has been not to single them out as a separate group, but to emphasize their place as a normal part of the community. When (as in certain explosive episodes of late) the separation has become acute, we did try to reconcile. For instance, Thanksgiving and Christmas were times when we invited the community to ask Haines House children into their homes (the staff didn't want to be asked, by the way), with 100% response. It should be noted, too, that the church, the officers, and the organizations have an average of 20% and more Haines House people, so that the Church is not something separate from Haines House, though Haines House is something separate from the church. If special efforts had been needed at any other times, I am sure that it would have been forthcoming. And the church has always been cooperative with projects and plans of the mission.

What information did you receive about the closing of Haines House -before, during and after the announcement of the closing of Haines House? From whom did this come? Before, we heard from Bill Wiley an appeal to send the Board any testimony we could on the continuation of the work here. The emphasis should be on the latter word, for the impression given was that the work was to be moved from Haines to another place. Accordingly, the Session prepared a statement outlining why Haines House should continue in Haines.

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During- the only announcement we had was the verbal announcement by Bill Pritchard after he had told the staff here. We neither then nor after received any direct word. Later, someone clipped the item from the newspaper and sent it to us, and in time it appeared in Monday Morning and Presbyterian Life.

What announcement (exact wording if you have it) did you make to the congregation about the closing of Haines House? The announcement was short and verbal. I had nothing in writing, only the impression that the difficulty in finding trained staff was the reason for closing (I'm glad I didn't - none of the other reasons make sense anyway). The knowledge that Haines House was closed spread thru the community - there were many that knew it as soon as I did, for this is a small town with a very efficient mukluk telegraph. Speculation was rife as to why it had happened. The announcement to the staff was made on Wednesday, and by Sunday there was nothing to announce- everyone knew it, so I merely stated what I believed was so, that the staffing of the home had proved too difficult a problem, to the best of my knowledge. This, in answer to the fear that some of the petitions and letters written by overwrought citizens had swayed opinion (as it later turned out was true!)

In what activity did the Church or minister engage, in relation to the announcement of the closing of continuation of Haines House after the action of the Board was made public? As church or minister, none. As an individual observer, I did the following things: 1) wrote individual members of the Board of National Missions of my acquaintance. 2) served as a member of the Chamber of Commerce committee which drew up the questionnaire (none of the other members of the committee was even a member of the church, and only one has ever attended);and offered the church's mailing permit as the most efficient way of reaching the entire community. 3) made a study of the possible effect of the closing on the church and community, with the following results:

With no increase in evangelism or financial pressure:
Church attendance should drop to an average of 110-125
Church budget for 1960 anticipated income drops 8% to 10%
and for 1961 15 to 20%
Church activities will not be curtailed, though attendance will be reduced by approximately 1/5 in most activities.
Therefore church expenses will not be appreciably reduced, say 5%

And the call is clear to the church to get on the ball and make up the difference! I think we will. We plan to have an officers meeting sometime this spring to work out plans and procedure.

Before the closing, the Session members did draft a letter to the Board as suggested abcve. I have not a copy of it, but perhaps you do. I do not recall whether it contained any information beyond what I have given above.

Yours truly

Henry D Hartmann

A LOOK AT THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH SERVING EAST ANCHORAGE ALASKA

I thought you would like a complete picture of our East Anchorage situation.
Hal Banks

A LOOK AT THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

SERVING EAST ANCHORAGE, ALASKA
THE REV. HAROLD N. BANKS, MINISTER
6006 ACHESON STREET

1. A LOOK AT OUR PRESENT SITUATION
2. A LOOK INTO THE FUTURE
3. A LOOK AT OUR BUILDING NEEDS

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OUR PRESENT SITUATION

I. THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH SERVING EAST ANCHORAGE EMBRACES AN AREA OF APPROXIMATELY 3½ MILES. THE PARISH WOULD RIGHTLY INCLUDE SUCH AREAS AS THE NUNAKA VALLEY, SHADY LANE, DEBARR VISTA, ANCHOR PARK, CITY VIEW, AIRPORT HEIGHTS, THE OLD HARBOR ROAD AREA AND THE RANGE VIEW TRAILER PARK. THERE ARE ALSO MANY HOMES SCATTERED THROUGHOUT THIS AREA THAT AREN'T INCLUDED IN ANY PARTICULAR SUBDIVISION.

A. THE POPULATION OF THIS 3½ MILE AREA WOULD BE APPROXIMATELY 10,000. MR. GERALD MARKEE, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT OF THE ANCHORAGE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT, ESTIMATES THAT THERE ARE ABOUT 2,900 GRADE SCHOOL CHILDREN IN THIS AREA.

B. ON THE WESTERN PERIPHERY OF THIS AREA THERE ARE 2 CHURCHES REPRESENTING THE MAJOR DENOMINATIONS, ANCHOR PARK METHODIST CHURCH AND ST. MARY'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH. THERE IS ALSO AN ACTIVE LUTHERAN CHURCH ABOUT TO EMBARK ON A MAJOR BUILDING PROGRAM. IN THIS 3½ MILE AREA THERE IS A MOST GENEROUS SPRINKLING OF THE FRINGE GROUPS OR SECTS. THERE ARE 86 CHURCHES IN GREATER ANCHORAGE AREA AND OF THESE, 36 ARE OF THE BAPTIST VARIETY. THERE IS 1 AMERICAN BAPTIST OF RECENT ORIGIN. ST. ANTHONY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IS LOCATED 2 MILES FROM OUR BUILDING SITE.

II. NEGOTIATIONS ARE NOW NEARING COMPLETION ON THE PURCHASE OF A 5-ACRE BUILDING SITE. THE PRICE OF THE LAND IS $2,000 PER ACRE. TOTAL COST IS $10,000. A 2 BEDROOM HOME, IN EXCELLENT CONDITION, IS LOCATED ON THE PROPERTY AND IS AVAILABLE FOR THE PRICE OF $9,500. A GARAGE IS INCLUDED, ALSO IN GOOD SHAPE. RELIABLE REALTORS TELL ME THAT THIS HOME IS A GOOD BUY CONSIDERING THE PRICE OF REAL ESTATE IN ANCHORAGE. THE NEWLY PURCHASED MANSE IS ABOUT 3 BLOCKS FROM THE BUILDING SITE AND THE NUNAKA VALLEY HOUSE APPROXIMATELY ¼ OF A MILE.

A. THE BUILDING SITE IS WITHIN 1 MILE OF THE CAMPUS OF THE NEW ALASKA METHODIST UNIVERSITY; 2 MILES FROM THE SITE OF THE 6 MILLION DOLLAR PROVIDENCE ROMAN CATHOLIC HOSPITAL, NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION; 2¼ MILES FROM THE SITE OF ALASKA'S FIRST 200 BED MENTAL HOSPITAL, ALSO UNDER CONSTRUCTION. THE UNIVERSITY OPENED ITS DOORS FOR THE FIRST TIME, OCTOBER 3, 1960. 150 OR MORE STUDENTS COMPRISE THE FIRST STUDENT BODY. THE NEW EAST ANCHORAGE HIGH SCHOOL, NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION, IS ABOUT 2 MILES FROM THE CHURCH SITE. IT WILL OPEN ITS DOORS IN SEPTEMBER, 1961. A NEW ELEMENTARY SCHOOL WILL BE CONSTRUCTED IN THE SUMMER OF 1961, IN THE TUDOR-BONIFACE ROAD AREA. THIS IS ABOUT 1½ MILES FROM OUR SITE. IN THE SUMMER OF 1961, 6 NEW CLASSROOMS WILL BE ADDED TO THE NUNAKA VALLEY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL. 375 STUDENTS, GRADES 1-6, ATTEND THIS SCHOOL.

I. FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IS 6 MILES FROM OUR BUILDING SITE.
II. HILLCREST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IS 7½ MILES FROM OUR BUILDING SITE.
III. TRINITY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IS 5 MILES FROM OUR BUILDING SITE.

III. The Board of National Missions owns a small 3 bedroom home in the Nunaka Valley. It was purchased for about $16,000. It is used for the various meetings of the Church and by several community organizations.

A. A manse costing $29,900 was purchased by the Board of National Missions and the Pastor moved into this new home, August 31, 1960. It is in the College Park section immediately south of the Nunaka Valley.

IV. A religious census was taken in the Nunaka Valley and the Range View Trailer Park in August, 1960, with the following results:

A. 293 homes visited with 176 families actually interviewed. 117 families weren't home.

1. Nunaka Valley is composed of young families in the 25 to 35 age bracket.
2. 75% of the families living in the Nunaka Valley are service families. The men are stationed at Elmendorf Air Force Base or Fort Richardson.
3. 25% to 35% of the families contacted were either nothing so far as religious affiliation is concerned or were interested in some other denomination.
4. The comment was heard "Gee, everybody's pregnant."

B. Religious interest or affiliation runs about as follows:

1. Roman Catholic
2. Baptist
3. Lutheran
4. Methodist

a. Presbyterians weren't even in the running. Approximately 12 families said they either preferred the Presbyterian Church or were attending.

C. Of the 176 homes visited, where people were home, children were found to be in the following age brackets:

1. 122 preschool children
2. 89 kindergarten children
3. 74 primary children
4. 45 nursery children
5. 43 junior children
6. 24 junior high schildren
7. 22 high school children

D. A trailer to trailer visitation was conducted at the Range View Trailer Court on Muldoon Road. (176 trailers)

1. The same information relative to Nunaka Valley was found to be true at the Trailer Park.

V. It is obvious that we're going to have to "grow" our own Presbyterians. This is the challenge! The sects or fringe groups predominate. The Baptists, particularly, are most aggressive. It becomes quite apparent that a strong church of the "old line" denominations is urgently needed. The type of evangelism employed by our Baptist and Pentecostal brethren is offensive to many people who are genuinely seeking the more positive approach of a denomination such as ours. In some of these churches, sound Christian education is almost nil.

VI. Recreational facilities are desperately needed in this area, particularly to serve the Nunaka Valley. Recently the Nunaka Valley Elementary School sponsored a Saturday afternoon movie and over 200 children jammed one of the classrooms. The School doesn't have an auditorium, but must use two classrooms made into what they laughingly call a "multi-purpose room." 375 children attend this grade School. A community type, multi-purrose building is urgently needed for the use of the various organizations.

A. I have been asked to serve as Youth Committee Chairman of the Nunaka Valley PTA, and research has revealed the following activities available to the children and youth of the area:

1. Brownies
2. Bluebirds
3. Cub Scouts
4. Little League

I am now organizing a Boy Scout Troop, the first, for the Nunaka Valley area. Ice hockey is also to be organized this year. A recent survey in the Nunaka Valley Elementary School, grades 1 through 6, has revealed the following interest:

1. 90 boys anxious to be involved in Cub Scouting.
2. 24 boys " " " " " Boy Scouting.
3. 64 girls " " " " " Brownies.
4. 20 girls " " " " " Girl Scouts.
5. 13 " " " " " Campfire Girls.

B. The Anchorage Independent School District has a tough policy in regards to the use of its schools by outside groups. Some groups may use school rooms for 1 hour only and then must pay for any over-time. The East Anchorage is devoid of auditorium or meeting space. Downtown Anchorage is 6 miles away.

VII. Our congregation uses the facilities of the Nunaka Valley Elementary School for its worship service as well as for classes of the Sunday Church School. However, the nursery and kindergarten departments have their classes on Sunday morning in the Nunaka Valley House. This removes the smaller children from the public school classrooms where it is so easy to snoop into desks and to disturb equipment. The School Board has appreciated our concern in this matter.

A. Excellent child-care is provided in the Nunaka Valley House during the 11:00 a.m. worship hour thus enabling more parents of small children to attend Church.

B. The Church is allowed to use the School facilities on a month-to-month basis. In the event of difficulties in the use of the School, the Board can terminate their use at any time.

C. Costs for the use of the School are as follows:

1. $3.50 per session, per room. In addition, "it will be necessary to assess the actual custodial labor fee which will be $4.50 per hour for each hour of usage as well as the actual hours involved in cleaning and maintaining the rooms used, after each session." We use three rooms, one room twice. Expenses would be in the neighborhood of $25.00 per Sunday.

VIII. ATTENDANCE AND FINANCIAL FIGURES FOR PART OF THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1960, ARE AS FOLLOWS:

A.

CHURCH ATTENDANCE		OFFERING	*	S.C.S. ATTENDANCE	OFFERING
OCT. 2	20	$40.80		63	$ 9.20
OCT. 9	39	25.01		83	11.45
OCT. 16	36	30.31		82	10.45
OCT. 23	40	55.00		92	12.44

IX. ITEMS OF INTEREST:

A. THE STEERING COMMITTEE MET FOR THE FIRST TIME THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1960. THE COMMITTEE IS COMPOSED OF THE FOLLOWING PEOPLE:

1. MISS MARY JANE HARGROVE - SCHOOL TEACHER - PRESBYTERIAN BACKGROUND
2. MR. FRED CONER - A STAFF SERGEANT IN THE U. S. AIR FORCE
3. MRS. KENNETH HARTZBERG - A SCHOOL TEACHER-PRESBYTERIAN BACKGROUND
4. MRS. RICHARD KIMPTON - HOUSEWIFE

B. THE ADULTS OF THE CONGREGATION BEGAN GIVING BY OFFERING ENVELOPE IN SEPTEMBER, 1960.

C. THE FIRST IN A SERIES OF 8, TWO HOUR, CHRISTIAN FAITH AND LIFE CLASSES BEGAN TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1960. ALL MEMBERS OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE ARE TAKING THE CLASSES. I MIGHT ALSO ADD THAT THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ARE READING "PRESBYTERIAN LAW FOR THE LOCAL CHURCH," AND WRIGHT'S BOOK "THE DUTIES OF THE RULING ELDER."

1. IT IS ALMOST CERTAIN THAT THE STEERING COMMITTEE WILL REQUIRE OF ALL WHO WISH TO UNITE WITH THE CHURCH FOLLOWING ORGANIZATION THE TAKING OF THESE CHRISTIAN FAITH AND LIFE CLASSES.

D. OUR FIRST YOUTH ACTIVITY, A JUNIOR CLUB, FOR 4TH, 5TH, AND 6TH GRADERS, MET FOR THE FIRST TIME SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1960. MISS MARY JANE HARGROVE IS THE CLUB'S DIRECTOR.

E. THE FIRST MEETING OF THE CHURCH WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION WAS HELD AT THE MANSE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13.

F. WOMEN OF OUR CHURCH ATTENDED THE ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING OF THE ANCHORAGE COUNCIL OF CHURCH WOMEN WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1960.

G. THE FIRST SUNDAY CHURCH SCHOOL CLASS FOR THE ADULTS OF THE CONGREGATION MET IN THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL SUNDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1960.

H. THE CHRISTIAN FAITH AND LIFE CURRICULUM IS USED THROUGHOUT THE SUNDAY CHURCH SCHOOL.

1. DEPARTMENT OF THE SUNDAY CHURCH SCHOOL INCLUDE NURSERY THROUGH JUNIOR AND THE ADULT DEPARTMENT. OTHER DEPARTMENTS WILL BE ADDED AS THEY ARE NEEDED.

2. LEADERSHIP EDUCATION A MUST FOR ALL WHO ARE IN POSITIONS OF RESPONSIBILITY. HAVE HAD 6 HOURS OF TRAINING FOR ALL TEACHERS AND USED THE BOOKLET "THE LORD OF CHRISTIAN FAITH AND LIFE."

I. Have begun a planned program of year-round stewardship education.

1. This program will keep before the congregation the necessity for becoming fully self-supporting at the earliest possible date.

A LOOK INTO THE FUTURE

I. After organization of the Church, the following Session Committees will be formed as needed:

A. The Committee on Christian Education
B. The Committee on Stewardship and Finance
C. The Committee on Music and Worship
D. The Committee on Evangelism and Fellowship
E. The Committee on World Service

1. A Board of Deacons will be formed.
2. Adoption of the unicameral system.

II. The 1961 budget will be introduced in early November and Stewardship Sunday will be November 20. The stewardship education program is now functioning, and every effort will be made to interpret the meaning of stewardship to the congregation.

III. The first congregation pot-luck will be held on November 20, 1960, at Hillcrest Presbyterian Church.

IV. A Mariners Club will be formed, probably in the spring of 1961.

V. A Chapter of United Presbyterian Men will be formed if the need is felt more acutely than at present.

VI. Our Church intends to be active in the Anchorage Council of Churches and the Alaska Council.

A FEW GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

I. The Presbyterian program will be used throughout the Church.
II. A year round program of leadership education will include all leaders in the Church.
III. Much will be expected of those who desire to unite with the Church, but the Church will be equally zealous in pastoral care and oversight.

A LOOK AT OUR BUILDING NEEDS

I. THERE ARE FEW PEOPLE OF PRESBYTERIAN BACKGROUND IN EAST ANCHORAGE. IF WE SAY THAT WE MUST HAVE A SIZEABLE GROUP OF PEOPLE OF THIS PARTICULAR BACKGROUND TO BEGIN A PRESBYTERIAN WORK, THEN WE SHOULD TERMINATE THIS WORK IMMEDIATELY. IF, HOWEVER, WE INTEND TO "GROW" OUR OWN PRESBYTERIAN CHRISTIANS, THEN IT IS NECESSARY THAT WE PLAN ADEQUATELY AND PUT ENOUGH MONEY INTO THE WORK TO INSURE SOME DEGREE OF INITIAL SUCCESS! I THINK INITIAL IMPACT IS IMPORTANT.

A. WE NEED A "7-DAY-A-WEEK" PROGRAM DESIGNED TO REACH EVERY AGE GROUP IN THE COMMUNITY. THE CHURCH HAS AN OBLIGATION, IN THIS AREA, TO PROVIDE A STRONG RECREATION PROGRAM. I SEE A NEED FOR CRAFTS, DRAMA, SPORTS, ETC. WE WANT PEOPLE IN THE COMMUNITY TO FEEL THAT CHURCH IS THE PLACE TO COME. IT CAN BECOME THE CENTER OF COMMUNITY LIFE. THERE IS LITTLE ELSE IN THE COMMUNITY TO DO.

II. ON THE BASIS OF WHAT I HAVE LEARNED IN SERVING THIS COMMUNITY, AND IN TALKING WITH AREA LEADERS, I WOULD MAKE THE FOLLOWING RECOMMENDATIONS FOR OUR BUILDING PROGRAM:

A. A COMMUNITY-TYPE, MULTI-PURPOSE, BUILDING THAT WOULD TRULY SERVE THE NEEDS OF AN AREA WOEFULLY DEVOID OF MEETING SPACE. IT SHOULD CONTAIN LIMITED KITCHEN FACILITIES. IT SHOULD BE SUITABLE FOR CHURCH AND COMMUNITY DINNERS, ATHLETIC PROGRAMS SUCH AS BASKETBALL, ROLLER SKATING, BADMINTON, ETC.

B. A SEPARATE CHAPEL SEATING 150 TO 175 PEOPLE. IF POSSIBLE, IT SHOULD BE USED ONLY FOR PURPOSES OF WORSHIP AND STUDY AND FOR CERTAIN OTHER TYPES OF MEETINGS. THIS CHAPEL BUILDING SHOULD CONTAIN THE PASTOR'S STUDY AND SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

C. A CHRISTIAN EDUCATION BUILDING WITH SEPARATE CLASSROOMS FOR THE NURSERY, KINDERGARTEN, PRIMARY, AND JUNIOR DEPARTMENTS. THE JUNIOR AND SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL AND ADULT DEPARTMENTS WOULD USE THE MULTI-PURPOSE ROOM.

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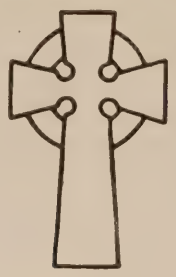
Haines Presbyterian Church

Haines  Alaska

Personal:

For some privatebackground, a report on some of the scuttlebutt:

Citizens feel that any protests that came from Haines were largely to correct what they say as mismanagement, not to get rid of the Mission.

No question, Bill in his first months at Haines made many mistakes. At least two of the major incidents that stirred up trouble in town were the work of strays he had brought in, not a part of Haines House, but on his own. I refer primarily to the escapades of Larry Beaver, who stole a car and ran it across the border; but in addition the same young man had already organized a gang at the missioncomplete with switchblades.

Bill Has learned a great deal: the same things would certainly not happen again. But a great deal of the antagonism has been based on personal animosities against Bill on the part of some individuals, fanned by his own unwillingness to back down. This was true of the squabble with the school authorities a couple of years back - completely needless, but bitter.

There need be no fear of community opposition to anything the Board wants to set up in Haines, even with Bill at the head. The situation is entirely different now. A new city government with a different look at things than Cox and Tribus found a few years ago; an entire community that has thought out its objections to Haines House and weighed them agains the problems of its loss; and state officials doing all they can to make a new plan work when that plan comes.

If you need specific questions answered, fire away.

By the way, Ruth may have to go back to Seattle for a further hospitalization, due to complications.

APR 4 1960

To: Cabinet of Missionary Operation

From: Special Committee on Children's Work in Alaska

Re: Recommendation to the Board of National Missions

I. Introduction

The Board of National Missions at its regular meeting on February 5, 1960 voted to close Haines House. Immediately following this action, the Board indicated its desire to continue some kind of children's work in Alaska and requested the Cabinet of Missionary Operation to advise it at its April meeting, regarding different types of work which the Board might undertake in the 49th State.

The Cabinet met immediately following the adjournment of the Board and appointed a sub-committee consisting of Miss Katharine E. Gladfelter, Rev. J. Earl Jackman, and John Park Lee to report to the Cabinet at its April meeting recommendations for presentation to the Board. The sub-committee met, selected Mr. Lee as chairman, requested him to go to Alaska and look the situation over, and come back to advise the sub-committee.

Following the action of the Board, the Church and officials in Alaska were advised regarding the action on Haines House. The General Secretary of the Board wrote to the Governor of Alaska advising him that the Church did not intend to abandon work in Alaska, and advising him that Mr. Lee would visit the State to explore possibilities of other activities.

Mr. Lee also wrote to Eugene Zinck, Juneau District Director of the State Division of Welfare, requesting him to assemble data which would be helpful to the Board in reaching a decision. Before his departure, Mr. Lee asked the General Secretary if the action of the Board meant that no consideration should be given to any work at Haines and was advised that he, the General Secretary, had an open mind on the question and presumed the Board did likewise. Consequently, a substitution of a different type of work at Haines could be explored.

Miss Gladfelter suggested to Mr. Lee that Mrs. Lois Chalfant, administrator of Sunny Hills, a treatment center for disturbed children in San Anselmo, California, related to the United Presbyterian Church, be invited to go to Alaska to see the work at Haines and to make any comments she might regarding future activities there. Mrs. Chalfant, who accepted the invitation and went to Alaska, has her degree in Social Work and has been very successful in the social work field.

En route to Alaska, Mr. Lee talked in Seattle with Rev. Clarence Polhemus, executive of the Synod of Washington about another matter in which Dr. Polhemus was interested, and used the occasion to discuss the problem created by the closing of Haines House. As will be noted below, Dr.Polhemus expressed the deep interest of the Synod in this, and eagerness to be of service if possible.

In Alaska, Mr. Lee visited the Governor's office in Juneau, the officials of the Division of Welfare of the Department of Health and Welfare of the State, a representative of Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Director of the Department of Youth and Adult Authorities (correctional agencies). In addition, while there he talked with Miss Isabel Miller, who has been in charge of Presbyterian Christian Social Service in Juneau and who has also worked at Haines House, Rev. William Pritchard, Assistant Secretary for Alaska based in Juneau, Rev. Rolland Armstrong, President of Sheldon Jackson Junior College, Rev. Malcolm Sweet, pastor of the Northern Lights Presbyterian Church in Juneau, Rev. Frank Walkup of the Presbyterian Church in Anchorage, and other interested people.

He went to Haines, not to make a survey but to introduce Mrs. Chalfant to the staff and advise them of the reasons for her presence.

Mrs. Chalfant, as her attached report will indicate, spent the majority of her time in Alaska at Haines House interviewing staff and leaders of the community, but she also had an opportunity to talk with officials in Juneau regarding their views on Presbyterian work.

II. ALASKA TODAY

A. General

The new 49th State is facing difficult, although not unsurmountable problems of which the entire administration and the people are generally aware. The red tape and paper work involved in switching over from a federal territory to a self-governing state is fantastic. In addition, there has been the problem of a new constitution, shaking down new government offices under it, getting adequate trained personnel to serve and , above all, the very difficult problem of budget. Contrary to popular belief, Alaska is not a rich state, although it has undoubtedly many untapped resources. What it desperately needs now are industry and business which it can tax to produce income needed to run the state.

Alaska has a particular problem of its own on integration similar, but different in many ways, to that of the deep south. There are three groups in Alaska which are commonly called natives - the Indian tribes, the Aleuts, who live in the Aleutian Island chain and many of whom have come to the mainland, and the Eskimos. With their unhappy predeliction toward race superiority, the White men in Alaska have too commonly disregarded the natives, pushed them aside, and denied them their rights and privileges. The Federal Government has always felt, however, a deep sense of responsibility for these people and, with genuine concern, although with limited staff and budget, has been trying to meet their needs. The Bureau of Indian Affairs, a federal agency, continues work in Alaska, operating schools and hospitals and looking after the welfare of their Indian wards generally.

There is depressing ignorance in the native villages, great and persistant poverty, a great deal of disease and a level and mode of living which to the civilized white man seems dreadful.

Coming from such villages, the native children of Alaska are being confronted with the white civilization which clashes with everything they have learned from their parents. The cultures are utterly dissimilar; the Indian, in particular, seems to be left crushed and inadequate when trying to cope with white man's life.

It is for this reason that the United Presbyterian Church has devoted so much of its attention to the native children of Alaska and has achieved widespread recognition throughout the state for this type of service.

B. Childrens' Needs

There are three basic areas of need in which work of various kinds is being done on different levels in Alaska today. First, there is need for therapy for emotionally disturbed children. These have not run afoul of the law, but are quite likely to do so unless they receive help and assistance. Some of these we have been trying to help at Haines House and I am sure some of the adolescents at the fine Hospitality House in Fairbanks might also be so classified.

The second group are those who do get into trouble with the law and fall into the hands of what used to be known as the Bureau of Juvenile Institution and now is the Department of Youth and Adult Authorities, the correctional group. Here again, an effort is being made with the limited staff and budget to help these children learn how to live in a society which they find hostile and frightening.

The third important area, and the one in which perhaps the Presbyterian Churches can make the greatest contribution, is that of prevention. This can be done in various ways: through building strong family life in the communities where the children live; developing family agencies to serve families which are getting into difficulties and perhaps are on the verge of breaking up; providing residences for those youngsters who need to be lifted out of bad family situations; and finally placing children in adoptive or foster homes.

III. UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN ALASKA

If the mission of the church is to be accomplished through proclamation of the Gospel, the promotion of the fellowship of the Holy Spirit through the church, and through love and service to all men, then the United Presbyterian Church in Alaska has been fulfilling its mission in all three ways. We have had churches, missions, preaching stations and other types of missionary activities throughout the length and width of the old territory and now the state for many years. We have also been promoting fellowship through creation of congregations and their fostering through aid from the Board, the Koinonia, which is so essential if we are to grow in our relationship to God and our fellow men.

Finally, we have been aware of the obligation to provide love and service to all men and have conducted some welfare agencies in that State with various degrees of success. Haines House, the oldest of these, has enjoyed with all its difficulties immense prestige throughout the State.

We attempted a hospital program in Palmer and , for reasons which are not necessary to develop here, are no longer connected with that hospital although our minister in Palmer serves as its chaplain. Finally, we instituted a new work in Fairbanks, the Hospitality House, which has instantaneous success and which the people in Alaska would like to see us repeat in every city in their state if that were possible.

In summary, it may well be said that the Presbyterian Church has been universally regarded as the leading church of Alaska. It must be said that many Presbyterians now believe, however, that our leadership is being threatened and, if this leadership is of value to us, we must be prepared to take bold and decisive action in the months and years that lie ahead.

Everyone is aware of the activity of the so-called "sect" churches in their ministry throughout the state. What may not be realized, however, is the extent of increased programs in Alaska by the "old line churches" such as our Methodist, Lutheran, and Episcopal brethren.

IV. HAINES HOUSE

A. Reason for Closing

In considering the possibility of different types of work at Haines, it would seem wise to review briefly the reasons which seemed predominant in the Board's decision to close Haines House. In his letter to the Church, the General Secretary cited building and operating costs, increasing complexity of programs, and the feeling that the Board must choose between work in Haines and work elsewhere at this time. In addition to the reasons advanced in his letter, there were two others cited on the floor of the Board of National Missions when Haines House was being debated: the hostility of the community of Haines or a large segment thereof to the work being carried on there, and the difficulty of obtaining competent staff.

Analysis of these reasons produce the following conclusions:

1. Cost - Building cost cannot be evaded if the Board is going to do any welfare work in Alaska and, if it wishes to do such work, it will have to be willing to make capital fund outlay. No matter where the work is to be, the cost budget for buildings at Haines as proposed at the time of the debate, could be modified, but it is inevitable that if any children's work is to be done in Alaska, that buildings will have to be provided.

The operating costs can always be studied and, in the proposal to be made in the following paragraphs, it will be seen that they can probably be reduced for the work in this particular community.

The wisdom of allocating funds formerly spent in Alaska elsewhere does not lie within the purview of this study and, if the Board cannot find funds for Alaska in view of demands from other programs elsewhere, then it must obviously close down its present programs and not undertake future ones.

2. Program - Part of the difficulty that arose at Haines House both in relation to the community and relation to Board's understanding of what was going on resulted from the use of certain labels. It was stated by some of the critics of the program that the Board had been formerly taking care of "welfare children" or "dependent or neglected children" and had switched over to care of "problem children" or "delinquent children" or "Bureau of Juvenile Institution Children". These labels are meaningless when applied to children. The authorities in the field always have difficulty in determining what actually constitutes a delinquent child. There are too many instances of a child's casual offense being made the occasion for the permanent labeling of the child who is no more delinquent than his neighbor who may not have been caught or perhaps may not have committed the particular offense.

From what the committee has been able to learn, there have always been children among those taken at Haines House who might be described as "problem", "predelinquent" or "delinquent". The difficulty arose when the work in Alaska divided the children up among different bureaus and departments, assigning them labels.

The criticism, however, that the Board was attempting to do too much in taking on too many disturbed children seems to be valid. This has been expressed by the Board, the community and public officials in Juneau and need not be debated further. This does not mean, however, that because this particular program proved impracticable for the church to conduct at Haines, a different type of program would not be worthwhile.

3. Staff - The Board and others have pounded away at this term "competent staff" for so long that the conclusion has been reached by some that Haines House is being run by a group of pious nincompoops. Nothing could be farther from the truth as Mrs. Chalfant's study of the work at Haines reveals. Her statement to the Chairman of the Committee that she would gladly employ many of the staff at Haines in her own home in San Anselmo if she could get them is indication enough that we have been unfair in using this term. It would have been more accurate if it had been said that we were not able to get all the staff persons which were required rather than to constantly describe the staff as being "incompetent".

This has had an unfortunate effect on the staff. The situation was worsened when this description of them was read to them from the pulpit of the church which they were attending on the Sunday following the announcement of the closing of the home.

Mrs. Chalfant has given us another valuable corrective to our thinking when she reminds us that the problems in recruiting for Haines House are not due so much to location but as to the shortage of trained workers in the field generally. She reports as much difficulty in getting house parents and social workers for San Anselmo as the Board has experienced in getting workers for Alaska. As the report indicates, she feels that by change in the emphasis in recruiting that adequate staff can be obtained to do the work.

It is perfectly true that there are individuals on the staff who present problems and whose work can be changed or they themselves lifted out of their present jobs and utilized elsewhere.

The present executive of the home partially through his own inadequacies and partially through the failure of the Board to give him the advice and support which he desperately needed when he was sent as a comparatively young man to Haines, must in the opinion of the committee be changed. It is possible, however, that through further schooling and personal counseling that his services may be retained for the Church which he desires earnestly to serve.

The social worker, working out of Juneau and visiting the Haines Home occasionally, has also become the cause of some difficulty. There is no questinn of her competence, of her devotion, of her persistence. But she has developed a sense of responsibility far beyond those of her assigned duties and this has created some difficulty in relationships within Haines House, the community, and with the government agencies. She can be utilized most effectively in Alaska as the recommendations later will propose.

The minister of the church also presents a problem in his lack of understanding of proper relationships. He has been unwilling or unable to serve as a chaplain for the staff and the children; if he had, his contribution would have been invaluable. As it is, however, he has not always supported the work of the administrator in the community, and has made life not easy but in many ways difficult for the staff of the home.

B. Reasons for Staying in Haines

There are many positive factors here that far outweigh the difficulties and lead to the conclusion that we should stay at Haines.

1. Integration - Mention was made earlier of Alaska's need to learn how to integrate. The Presbyterian Church has shown the community of Haines how to do this in a way which is startling in comparison to other cities in Alaska and in the "lower Forty Eight". If ever the ministry of the Church has proved effective in teaching people how to live together, it has been in Haines. It will be nothing short of folly in the opinion of this committee to walk away from this situation which we have created and which is a shining example for the whole state to follow.

The ratio of the native children in the school is the highest of any school district; in the recent championship basketball tournament in which Haines team finished second, there were more native boys on the Haines team than on any other team from any of the high schools of the state; the "native village" which is a common situation in most Alaska cities is dwindling in Haines to the extent it has almost disappeared; far from asking for only white children in their homes, the people of Haines have gladly welcomed the native children into their homes to live with their own children.

It must be emphasized again that the Church has done this. Haines House has been an outstanding example of a successful program of brotherhood under the aegis of National Missions. In the eyes of most people we would be foolish beyond belief to abandon this work on the basis of failure.

2. Good Will - Along with this success in integration we have created an immense reservoir of good will in the community which has now become apparent as the removal was announced. People have become irritated with Haines House in the past and if we were to stay would become irritated in

the future. This is an essential part of institutional activity particularly when the Church is exerting leadership and trying to demonstrate Christianity. Many people resent this, of course, as a judgement on their own shortcomings. But in talking with the men of Haines, one cannot help but be impressed with the genuine affection they have for the work there and for the church which sponsors it. This will all be destroyed and our reputation badly damaged if we run away from the situation there at this time.

3. Staff - As noted above, far from being incompetent, the staff has a high order of competence and with all its shortcomings is regarded as excellent and far above the average of homes in Alaska and elsewhere.

4. Synod of Washington - A new element enters into the picture with the emergence of the Synod of Washington as a more effective partner in the affairs of Alaska. The executive of the Synod indicated a willingness on the part of the Synod, through its Presbyterian Ministeries, Incorporated, to work in cooperation with the Board or assume the responsibility for any type of welfare work which the Board might wish it to do.

This report which your committee has reached was made independently, is adequately buttressed and supported in detail by the report of Mrs. Chalfant which is attached hereto.

V. Conclusions and Recommendations

The sub-committee recommends that the Cabinet advise the Board that if it wishes to do work with children in Alaska, it adopt the following programs:

A - Haines

The Board should create a residential home with foster home care for 20 to 30 children ranging in age from 6 to 14. This would eliminate the work with adolescents at Haines which has been so frequently the cause of difficulty with the community and for which perhaps justifiably the Board has criticized as unable to do effectively there. The selection of children should not be based solely on any department referral or the need of the individual child. It should be the responsibility of the administrator, having the advice of the home caseworker, and that of a representative from the community. It would be wise to revise the Advisory Committee to include more of the residents of Haines who express great interest in the home and desire to work with the children. The selection committee might be a sub-committee of the Advisory Committee to work with the administrator and the caseworker. It must be understood in the final analysis that responsibility for admission would rest on the administrator.

Such a home for 20 to 30 children can be carried on with a staff consisting of an administrator who would live in the home the Board has provided; a caseworker who would live in town; four houseparents who would live in or in adjacent cottages; a maintenance man whose wife, in the present instance, a trained nurse, might be a substitute houseparent or fill in in the case of sickness or day off; one cook; a part time laundress living in town, and a secretary who could be recruited either nationally or in Alaska.

Through the use of wives, part time or even occasionally full time, the number of people employed at Haines House could be reduced and some of the problems created by inactive wives would be eliminated.

It is suggested that, if this program is accepted, an extension be obtained from the State fire marshal to permit revamping the heating equipment and temporary renovation of one wing of the present structure. Those children who were destined to be placed elsewhere in Juneau should be placed as planned. No new children would be added now but the small remaining group retained until the new program starts. These could be housed in the renovated part of the old building and in the duplex at Port Chilkoot, half of which is now occupied and in the other half which might be fixed up for temporary occupancy.

It is not recommended that cottages as originally proposed for Haines be built. They are too costly to construct and require additional staff and expense: three cooks, three heating systems.

It is recommended that a new building be built, probably in the shape of a "T", with the three sections serving as living units and the central section containing the service units. Plumbing could thus be centralized with considerable saving. This type of building is excellent for smaller children; they do not need cottages. It could be built in sections as funds and needs develop.

The cost is estimated at $100,000 of which $80,000 is in hand.

The type of service would still provide for the needs of many children in Alaska but would well be within the range of possibilities at Haines and would be more acceptable to the community.

Finally and most important, at the same time that the children's needs would be met in Alaska, the work would be done in the place where we have had the most conspicuous success and the benefits of our teaching, example, and leadership not lost.

If it is decided to close out all work at Haines, it has been suggested that work be done as follows:

B - Juneau

The unanimous feeling of the State officials was there was enormous need for assistance for adolescents. The state is beginning to feel that it can eventually take care of the children who are emotionally disturbed; that it can take care of the mentally retarded; that it can take care of the children who run afoul of the law; but that it cannot and is not and probably will not in the future be able to do much for the adolescents who are not in trouble with the law, who do not need a psychiatrist, but who definitely need to be taken out of unfavorable home environment.

These children need a place where they can live together. The sense of belonging and the need to identify with the group is very great among the teenagers.

Consequently, it is suggested that we provide a residence for boys and girls from 14 to 18, about twenty in number, in Juneau. There they can be part of a larger community, find job opportunities, find other young people to play with, and where the ministers of our two churches would be available as counselors and chaplains.

The Mayor of Juneau, Mr. Lauris Parker, a Methodist layman, said that the present State Receiving Home for children on the outskirts of Juneau on the way to the airport along the "beach" of Castineau Channel would probably be available. He thought that the City Council would be glad to let the Presbyterians have it either free or for a nominal sum.

Here again the building cost of the type of home needed - a home with two wings with residences for houseparents and common dining room, game room, etc., would probably cost around $100,000. This location is considered ideal by all who know Juneau and this type of work has the enthusiastic approval of the Presbyterians with whom I talked in the state. This, of course, would be a sort of modified hospitality house where the Presbyterian Church would provide the residence and the tender loving care, and where case work as required would be furnished by the agencies making referrals to us. Our own social worker, Miss Isabel Miller, could service the children who came to us from our own people.

C - Family Service

It seems to the Committee that the services of Miss Miller can be utilized far more effectively than at present. She now travels over the whole state and is supposed to help in every place where Presbyterian ministers work. She has been servicing Haines House, Sheldon Jackson College, and Hospitality House. As a result, she has been spread so thin that she has not been able to do as effective work as she would like to, and is kept in a rather constant state of exhaustion and frustration.

There is enormous need in Juneau and all other cities of our country for effective family counseling service doing the highest type of preventive work. It is recommended therefore that the Board authorize the creation of the Presbyterian Family Service of Alaska with Miss Isabel Miller as director to operate out of an office to be provided in Juneau. Its primary service would be to families which are in difficulty, but not yet "welfare cases", providing marital counseling, guidance for youngsters, assistance for disturbed people - in short, trying to solve problems before they become so great as to involve the interference of either the welfare or the correctional agencies of the state.

It is not fair to ask Miss Miller to continue to work out of her own bedroom and without a secretary. Work of this kind requires an office, files, records, a place to interview people, and, above all, a secretary to assist in the amount of paper work involved.

In its consideration of these three proposals, the Board is reminded again of the Synod of Washington's offer to participate and it is urged that, whatever it decides about program, consultations be continued between the Board of National Missions and the Synod to see what projects that judicatory might undertake.

Respectfully submitted,

Katharine E. Gladfelter
J. Earl Jackman
John Park Lee, Chairman

Report by Mrs. Lois Chalfant

Recommendations:

The following recommendations re the Haines House program, supported by supplemental observations in an attachment, were made on the basis of interviews with the following persons or agencies:

Bureau of Indian Affairs
Alaska Dept. of Welfare
Juneau District Welfare Dept.
" Dept. of Mental Health
" Juvenile Corrections Bureau
" Christian Social Worker (Miss Isabel Miller)

1. The closing of Haines House would adversely affect the services for children in the Juneau area and the community of Haines that is more than willing to continue its support.

2. If the Board of National Missions should attempt an alternate service such as a group home or Institution in Juneau, they would incur considerable cost and risk. Many years of hard work with possibility of failure would be involved in establishing a community climate and the resources now available and used in Haines.

3. The established concept prevalent in most states that children should not be removed to a distance from families and services cannot be applied to Alaska. Many services of people (educational, medical, social services) are centralized and transportation by plane minimizes distance. Other types of transportation are seasonal and practically non-existant. Therefore child group care must be likewise at a distance at the present time.

4. The Institution must be remodeled or rebuilt to comply with safety regulations and comfortable living. A smaller Institution in Haines, serving as a base for Foster Home recruitment, placements and supervision would provide much needed service for children. Three living units expandable for 10 children each, with a total average of 25 children is suggested, (Three separate cottages with separate kitchens would require exorbitant building and management costs). Three living units plus a central dining room, kitchen, laundry, Administrative Offices, recreation center, and heating system is best suited to Haines climate and your financial resources.

5. An Advisory Council of Haines citizens with official status and specific duties should be activated and utilized for the integration and mutual protection of the Institution and the community of Haines. Competent and willing citizens are already eager to serve. No Institution or service can be helpful in any setting unless it importantly involves the people of its locality.

6. Staffing of the Institution should be adequate, compensated and scheduled according to Alaska prevalent industrial regulations. Local personnel should be utilized to a large extent, thus assisting in staff stability, providing part-time necessary services and alleviating the impression that "missionary people are different". (Staffing pattern suggested is attachment).

7. The Staff must include one Social Worker responsible for Admissions, individual care services, and replacement of children to Foster Homes of family homes. The Social Worker should live off-grounds and not be part of management except as a team member - Federal or State funds available for Child Welfare Services may be extended for the Social Worker's salary. Assignment to a well established Institution for a period of several months prior to placement at Haines House would be advisable for effective service.

8. The Director should also be a Social Worker experienced in group care and Institutional management. But this person is a rarity in any state, so a compromise is enevitable. The Director should be a man who could be from the field of Christian Education, Education, Group Work or Psychology. Since Haines House is a social agency treating the results of social illness as manifested in child behavior, the Director must be able to use and support the services and skills of the Social Worker.

9. The Child accepted for care must:

   a. Need group placement and remedial help for a problem that cannot be alleviated while the child remains in his own home.

   b. The screening of referrals and acceptance of a child for care should be on the basis of his problem and not by the name of the agency which refers him. Categorizing children into "neglected" vs "delinquent" groups is a misleading and harmful practice prevalent almost everywhere and requiring repetitive interpretations forever to persons not engaged in social worker practice.

   c. The final acceptance of any child should be by joint understanding of the Staff, the school, and a representative of the Advisory Council, all of whom must respect the "confidential" data for the protection of the child. The inclusion of a lay person on this Committee is unusual and provides an area of contention. However, for a period of time it could also provide an area of understanding and interpretation and then be discontinued. The Social Worker is in charge of Intake and liaison with all referral agencies.

10. The Foster Home "Paradise" in Haines and Ft. Chilkoot is a rare and important resource for child care and integration of white and native people, one of the predominant problems of Alaska. This paradise is not available in Juneau or elsewhere. This is the major reason for continuing Haines House in Haines, simply because the purpose of group care is to move children to family life and in Haines, this is uniquely successful.

11. Continue the family unit which is the type of care all forward looking Institutions are or should be attempting. To observe such a home in Alaska is almost astonishing, since it is so difficult elsewhere. When and if financially possible add an additional home in Haines, but not elsewhere unless you can protect against the risks and costs of units dispersed from a central service base.

12. Provide the Director and Staff with at least semi-annual consultation service from a knowledgable Social Worker experienced in group treatment. This is a substitute and compensation for operating so far from professional resources and minimizes the high cost of experimentation. (High cost in terms of loss of effective treatment and not only dollars)

13. Provide through the Board of National Missions, the above consultant, and the Haines Advisory Council a supportive and sustaining attribute and climate for the Director and Staff. The concatenation of criticism and/or lack of support for a staff standing in loco parentis for a group of children thwarts and can extinguish everyone's zeal and interest in doing a hard job. To help the Staff keep in touch with the stream of living thru short extra vacations in Juneau might partly balance the isolation experienced by living in Haines.

14. One of the reasons the Board of National Missions (at least my understanding) closed the Institution was the difficulty of obtaining Staff. This same difficulty is prevalent in the entire Bay Area of California and special recruitment programs adapted to each Institution have been utilized. All of the above suggestions might help you in recruitment because the lure of helping children in a resourceful Institution and Community appeals to many people. Child care Staff, partly local people chosen for emotional strengths and ability to learn outweighs any requisite for a college degree.

15. Spiritual Needs: The Pastor of the Haines Presbyterian Church is closely involved in helping both staff and children with the usual spiritual strengthening. They need his comfort and support. (See attachment #1)

16. The Christian Social Worker in Juneau, Miss Miller, should be released from Intake and Case Work services in Haines to develop and/or continue the use of her skills and knowledge in services to the Presbyterian Ministers and families. The prevention aspects of a non-public service agency are needed in any community and such an agency is non-existant in Juneau.

<u>Summary</u> -The problems in Haines House exist in most other Institutions sometimes to a larger degree. Closing the Institution according to one citizen in Haines was aptly described as removing an important welfare service just at the time Alaska faces the problem of Statehood. The Board of National Missions may not be aware of the universality of your problems - neither then are they aware of the strengths and uniqueness of this fine Institution and its community support.

Attachment:

Staffing for Residential Care - average children:

Position	Duties	Employed by
1. Director	Fiscal, Personnel, Management & Community Integration	
1. Social Worker	Case Work Services, Agency Liason F.H.Placent	
3.	Child Care	Dept. or local
1. Relief House Parent	For three unit relief	" " "
1. Stenographer & Bky.	Also for Social Worker	" " "
1. Manintenance Man	Capable of Child Care Relief in case of illness	" " "
1. Cook		" " "
1. Relief Cook		Local
1. Laundries & Tearsheets		Local
1. Remedial Teacher & Group Worker	(Both could be part time Sup. children not in school)	"

10 Part time - 2 part time

The employment of personnel who can perform several types of service is difficult and wasteful. Often the use of volunteers, local part time workers for each service (crafts, remedial teacher, sick relief, special maintenance, etc.,) eliminates employment obstacles and provides more skillful services.

Community Responsibility and Reaction to closing of Haines: On February 14, 1960 the local pastor announced from the pulpit that Haines House was closing because the staff was not adequate to care for problem children. This announcement not only disturbed the staff and children who were members of the congregation, but created doubts in the community as to the wisdom of continuing Haines House.

Prominent citizens, facing the reality of an economic loss, assembled their evaluations of the Institution and decided to poll every resident of Haines. Out of 260 cards, 133 replies were received, 18 persons voting no - to continuation as a correctional Institution. The comments on the No cards were thoughtful and not too antagonistic, specifying that the staff and children of a mission were too conspicuous in a small city, etc.

The yes replies were almost all in favor of the Dependent child - the question of course was "loaded" and not applicable as the men later understood. The Director, of course, as he is everywhere, was blamed for taking aggressive destructive children. Yet the "car stealers and runaways" were neglected children. The process of interpreting children's needs and behavior is endless and the local men agreed that they, too, are responsible for children with problems because they are a part of the communities that breed them. There was no distinction made between the "danger propensities" of a native child versus a white child, so it would seem that Haines citizens could put up with children's misbehavior as well as if not better than any other citizens. All they ask is "Don't take any more kids with any more problems than you have the staff to care for them".

The evasion of discussing the economic loss was eliminated when it was explained that people had shared living problems and thus survived creation by pooling economic resources. Therefore Haines House can bargain for community support because Haines House likewise helps support the community.

Integration of Haines House and Community:
Attached is an invitation for an Open House at Haines House. Altho staff and children prepared with happy anticipation only about 10 persons attended. This may represent the feeling that the Mission staff members particularly the single women are very lonely and do not communicate with or in any way show the community life going to Story Cottage is merely "changing beds". Their schedules usually permit only one day off at a time and yet there are activities and events staff might enjoy. Employment of local staff might partially extinguish the conspicuous opinion re missionaries, especially since the staff seems to me particularly human and likable people, lonely nevertheless.

At Christmas the local church in no way made any gesture to the children or staff. When asked about this the local pastor pointed out that other parishioners needed Christmas gifts and Haines House children should not be "objects of pity". This reflects an attitude that does not help the staff or children.

The situation in the public school is quite different. The academic and activity program is so rich that most native children complete High School. In Juneau the native children drop out when they reach the allowable age of 16. The ratio of the white vs native children in the Haines School is the highest in the State, and the officials are proud of it. Since most Haines House Children are of mixed races, this is a comfortable growth experience for them.

Enrichment of Program: - In Alaska there are many church connected Child Care Institutions. In all of them except Haines House, the religious training overwhelms all aspects of development and the children are not prepared for the living in the world outside. Haines House has a well balanced program. According to my advisors at the San Anselmo Seminary, children do not develop spiritually thru adult demands, but can develop thru fellowship, leadership and identifications. Enforced attendeance at multiple services such as is required of Haines House children may be interfering with a deeper spiritual growth. It seems to me that there is too much "group" emphasis at Haines House - living, eating, church, school, boy scout clubs, etc., etc., Always in groups and the Director has few alternatives unless the community can provide individual contacts for some children. A great deal of help could be given the Director as to the use of the Staff and the methods of discipline and training, but it must be on a continuous basis by a consistant consultant.

Transplanting of Institute to Juneau:
When the decision was made to close Haines House, the agencies felt the loss of a resource and suggested the substitute of a group home or small Institution in Juneau. The observations that children would be "better off" in Juneau seemed to me unrealistic. The observation that more vocational training is possible in the Vocational School at Mt. Edgecombe is as available for a Haines child as it is for a Juneau child.

Juneau is partly accurate. Yet many children in Juneau are not receiving any help. The possibility that additional Social Service would be available in Juneau is problematic as the case loads of welfare workers are already beyond competent handling. Repeating again, the Foster Home resource of Haines is not available in Juneau particularly for native children. Three recent newspaper "pleas" in the Juneau paper resulted in three replies and only one Foster Home.

Unique Problem - To the ordinary Social Worker of New York City, it is abhorent and bad practice to remove a child from his familiar surroundings. The patterns of living in Alaska are so completely different that many concepts inherent in Institutional practice must be adapted to this environment. It is not possible to scatter services to all the small villages where people are in trouble. De-centralization is a fine idea but survival is better. People of Alaska accept distances and isolation as part of living there. It is a lovely country with immense problems and limited tax funds. Children whose parents are dead, or unable to function must be protected some place. If there is no protection where they live, then transplanting is simply the only thing that can be done. It is no more harmful to transplant a Juneau child to Haines than to Seattle or Anchorage. There simply is no choice.

The anxiety and downright fear provoked in Haines over the child who assaulted a man with a rock would have occurred in any other city. The citizens of Haines were not prepared to accept violence and may never be, but they can accept, with endless and skillful interpretation, the fact that if services are not provided for children, they can expect violence in any community and that they have some responsibility to prevent and help in the social conditions that contribute to children getting into trouble including their own children. The job of a Director of a Children's Institute is to involve the community in understanding that children have a reason to act out their hostilities and thus breakdown the universal fears of people about juvenile delinquents. An Advisory Council in Haines would do this for you, and this particular community from what it has already done for children of Haines House and local children has more appreciation of children's needs than the "enlightened" community where I have worked.

Remedial Teaching:
At the present time Haines House has a staff teacher who may not continue. The absence of a teacher is not a disaster because children are placed for social rehabilitation and not academic achievement. All children accepted for care should have the potential for attending public school, but they should not be presumed to either attend or achieve immediately following admission. Contracts with public school teachers for remedial help for special children can be used in lieu of a resident full time teacher. Most Institutions in other states have not solved the problem of intra-mural schools for children not able to attend public school.

April 1960
Return to BNM

S U M M A R Y
of the report of the
Special Committee on Children's Work in Alaska

To the Members of the Board of National Missions:

The following summary has been prepared to highlight the major points of the report of the subcommittee appointed after the last Board meeting to explore possibilities of strengthening children's work in Alaska. The committee, appointed by the Cabinet on Missionary Operation, comprised John Park Lee, Katharine E. Gladfelter, and Rev. J. Earl Jackman. Its report is based on field study made by Mr. Lee in Alaska.

I. Action of the Board of National Missions

There is clear evidence that the Board of National Missions was justified in its decision to stop its present program at Haines House. The decision has presented the Church with an opportunity to study the needs of children in Alaska and to present to the officials of the State the concern of the Church for Alaskan children, and has presented in emphatic form to the community its responsibility for child welfare.

II. Recommendations

A. The report here summarized agrees that the present work at Haines House cannot be conducted adequately and should be discontinued as the Board decided in February.

B. There is substantial evidence, however, that the Church has created an atmosphere of good will in the community of Haines and has won basic acceptance for its work with children among residents.

C. A different type of program in the Haines community will eliminate the problems created by the present program but permit the utilization of the values established by the Church.

D. The program suggested is basically preventive--providing a residential home for pre-adolescent children, preparing them either for foster home care or return to their own homes.

E. An alternative program with adolescents in Juneau which was not recommended by the Cabinet of Missionary Operation is discussed in some detail in the report.

F. The realignment of the duties of the social worker now stationed in Juneau through the establishment of the Family Service of Alaska is recommended in any event.

III. Conclusion:

A. State officials advise that the greatest need the Church can fulfill is in the field of prevention.

B. All three programs outlined above--Haines, Juneau, and Family Service--lie in this field.

C. All three seem within the budget capabilities of the Board.

D. The interest of the Synod of Washington in cooperating in this work is also noted and called to the Board's attention.

To: Cabinet of Missionary Operation

From: Special Committee on Children's Work in Alaska

Re: Recommendation to the Board of National Missions

I. Introduction

The Board of National Missions at its regular meeting on February 5, 1960 voted to close Haines House. Immediately following this action, the Board indicated its desire to continue some kind of children's work in Alaska and requested the Cabinet of Missionary Operation to advise it at its April meeting, regarding different types of work which the Board might undertake in the 49th State.

The Cabinet met immediately following the adjournment of the Board and appointed a sub-committee consisting of Miss Katharine E. Gladfelter, Rev. J. Earl Jackman, and John Park Lee to report to the Cabinet at its April meeting recommendations for presentation to the Board. The sub-committee met, selected Mr. Lee as chairman, requested him to go to Alaska and look the situation over, and come back to advise the sub-committee.

Following the action of the Board, the Church and officials in Alaska were advised regarding the action on Haines House. The General Secretary of the Board wrote to the Governor of Alaska advising him that the Church did not intend to abandon work in Alaska, and advising him that Mr. Lee would visit the State to explore possibilities of other activities.

Mr. Lee also wrote to Eugene Zinck, Juneau District Director of the State Division of Welfare, requesting him to assemble data which would be helpful to the Board in reaching a decision. Before his departure, Mr. Lee asked the General Secretary if the action of the Board meant that no consideration should be given to any work at Haines and was advised that he, the General Secretary, had an open mind on the question and presumed the Board did likewise. Consequently, a substitution of a different type of work at Haines could be explored.

Miss Gladfelter suggested to Mr. Lee that Mrs. Lois Chalfant, administrator of Sunny Hills, a treatment center for disturbed children in San Anselmo, California, related to the United Presbyterian Church, be invited to go to Alaska to see the work at Haines and to make any comments she might regarding future activities there. Mrs. Chalfant, who accepted the invitation and went to Alaska, has her degree in Social Work and has been very successful in the social work field.

En route to Alaska, Mr. Lee talked in Seattle with Rev. Clarence Polhemus, executive of the Synod of Washington about another matter in which Dr. Polhemus was interested, and used the occasion to discuss the problem created by the closing of Haines House. As will be noted below, Dr.Polhemus expressed the deep interest of the Synod in this, and eagerness to be of service if possible.

In Alaska, Mr. Lee visited the Governor's office in Juneau, the officials of the Division of Welfare of the Department of Health and Welfare of the State, a representative of Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Director of the Department of Youth and Adult Authorities (correctional agencies). In addition, while there he talked with Miss Isabel Miller, who has been in charge of Presbyterian Christian Social Service in Juneau and who has also worked at Haines House, Rev. William Pritchard, Assistant Secretary for Alaska based in Juneau, Rev. Rolland Armstrong, President of Sheldon Jackson Junior College, Rev. Malcolm Sweet, pastor of the Northern Lights Presbyterian Church in Juneau, Rev. Frank Walkup of the Presbyterian Church in Anchorage, and other interested people.

He went to Haines, not to make a survey but to introduce Mrs. Chalfant to the staff and advise them of the reasons for her presence.

Mrs. Chalfant, as her attached report will indicate, spent the majority of her time in Alaska at Haines House interviewing staff and leaders of the community, but she also had an opportunity to talk with officials in Juneau regarding their views on Presbyterian work.

II. ALASKA TODAY

A. General

The new 49th State is facing difficult, although not unsurmountable problems of which the entire administration and the people are generally aware. The red tape and paper work involved in switching over from a federal territory to a self-governing state is fantastic. In addition, there has been the problem of a new constitution, shaking down new government offices under it, getting adequate trained personnel to serve and , above all, the very difficult problem of budget. Contrary to popular belief, Alaska is not a rich state, although it has undoubtedly many untapped resources. What it desperately needs now are industry and business which it can tax to produce income needed to run the state.

Alaska has a particular problem of its own on integration similar, but different in many ways, to that of the deep south. There are three groups in Alaska which are commonly called natives - the Indian tribes, the Aleuts, who live in the Aleutian Island chain and many of whom have come to the mainland, and the Eskimos. With their unhappy predeliction toward race superiority, the White men in Alaska have too commonly disregarded the natives, pushed them aside, and denied them their rights and privileges. The Federal Government has always felt, however, a deep sense of responsibility for these people and, with genuine concern, although with limited staff and budget, has been trying to meet their needs. The Bureau of Indian Affairs, a federal agency, continues work in Alaska, operating schools and hospitals and looking after the welfare of their Indian wards generally.

There is depressing ignorance in the native villages, great and persistant poverty, a great deal of disease and a level and mode of living which to the civilized white man seems dreadful.

Coming from such villages, the native children of Alaska are being confronted with the white civilization which clashes with everything they have learned from their parents. The cultures are utterly dissimilar; the Indian, in particular, seems to be left crushed and inadequate when trying to cope with white man's life.

It is for this reason that the United Presbyterian Church has devoted so much of its attention to the native children of Alaska and has achieved widespread recognition throughout the state for this type of service.

B. Childrens' Needs

There are three basic areas of need in which work of various kinds is being done on different levels in Alaska today. First, there is need for therapy for emotionally disturbed children. These have not run afoul of the law, but are quite likely to do so unless they receive help and assistance. Some of these we have been trying to help at Haines House and I am sure some of the adolescents at the fine Hospitality House in Fairbanks might also be so classified.

The second group are those who do get into trouble with the law and fall into the hands of what used to be known as the Bureau of Juvenile Institution and now is the Department of Youth and Adult Authorities, the correctional group. Here again, an effort is being made with the limited staff and budget to help these children learn how to live in a society which they find hostile and frightening.

The third important area, and the one in which perhaps the Presbyterian Churches can make the greatest contribution, is that of prevention. This can be done in various ways: through building strong family life in the communities where the children live; developing family agencies to serve families which are getting into difficulties and perhaps are on the verge of breaking up; providing residences for those youngsters who need to be lifted out of bad family situations; and finally placing children in adoptive or foster homes.

III. UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN ALASKA

If the mission of the church is to be accomplished through proclamation of the Gospel, the promotion of the fellowship of the Holy Spirit through the church, and through love and service to all men, then the United Presbyterian Church in Alaska has been fulfilling its mission in all three ways. We have had churches, missions, preaching stations and other types of missionary activities throughout the length and width of the old territory and now the state for many years. We have also been promoting fellowship through creation of congregations and their fostering through aid from the Board, the Koinonia, which is so essential if we are to grow in our relationship to God and our fellow men.

Finally, we have been aware of the obligation to provide love and service to all men and have conducted some welfare agencies in that State with various degrees of success. Haines House, the oldest of these, has enjoyed with all its difficulties immense prestige throughout the State.

We attempted a hospital program in Palmer and , for reasons which are not necessary to develop here, are no longer connected with that hospital although our minister in Palmer serves as its chaplain. Finally, we instituted a new work in Fairbanks, the Hospitality House, which has instantaneous success and which the people in Alaska would like to see us repeat in every city in their state if that were possible.

In summary, it may well be said that the Presbyterian Church has been universally regarded as the leading church of Alaska. It must be said that many Presbyterians now believe, however, that our leadership is being threatened and, if this leadership is of value to us, we must be prepared to take bold and decisive action in the months and years that lie ahead.

Everyone is aware of the activity of the so-called "sect" churches in their ministry throughout the state. What may not be realized, however, is the extent of increased programs in Alaska by the "old line churches" such as our Methodist, Lutheran, and Episcopal brethren.

IV. HAINES HOUSE

A. Reason for Closing

In considering the possibility of different types of work at Haines, it would seem wise to review briefly the reasons which seemed predominant in the Board's decision to close Haines House. In his letter to the Church, the General Secretary cited building and operating costs, increasing complexity of programs, and the feeling that the Board must choose between work in Haines and work elsewhere at this time. In addition to the reasons advanced in his letter, there were two others cited on the floor of the Board of National Missions when Haines House was being debated: the hostility of the community of Haines or a large segment thereof to the work being carried on there, and the difficulty of obtaining competent staff.

Analysis of these reasons produce the following conclusions:

1. Cost - Building cost cannot be evaded if the Board is going to do any welfare work in Alaska and, if it wishes to do such work, it will have to be willing to make capital fund outlay. No matter where the work is to be, the cost budget for buildings at Haines as proposed at the time of the debate, could be modified, but it is inevitable that if any children's work is to be done in Alaska, that buildings will have to be provided.

The operating costs can always be studied and, in the proposal to be made in the following paragraphs, it will be seen that they can probably be reduced for the work in this particular community.

The wisdom of allocating funds formerly spent in Alaska elsewhere does not lie within the purview of this study and, if the Board cannot find funds for Alaska in view of demands from other programs elsewhere, then it must obviously close down its present programs and not undertake future ones.

2. Program - Part of the difficulty that arose at Haines House both in relation to the community and relation to Board's understanding of what was going on resulted from the use of certain labels. It was stated by some of the critics of the program that the Board had been formerly taking care of "welfare children" or "dependent or neglected children" and had switched over to care of "problem children" or "delinquent children" or "Bureau of Juvenile Institution Children". These labels are meaningless when applied to children. The authorities in the field always have difficulty in determining what actually constitutes a delinquent child. There are too many instances of a child's casual offense being made the occasion for the permanent labeling of the child who is no more delinquent than his neighbor who may not have been caught or perhaps may not have committed the particular offense.

From what the committee has been able to learn, there have always been children among those taken at Haines House who might be described as "problem", "predelinquent" or "delinquent". The difficulty arose when the work in Alaska divided the children up among different bureaus and departments, assigning them labels.

The criticism, however, that the Board was attempting to do too much in taking on too many disturbed children seems to be valid. This has been expressed by the Board, the community and public officials in Juneau and need not be debated further. This does not mean, however, that because this particular program proved impracticable for the church to conduct at Haines, a different type of program would not be worthwhile.

3. Staff - The Board and others have pounded away at this term "competent staff" for so long that the conclusion has been reached by some that Haines House is being run by a group of pious nincompoops. Nothing could be farther from the truth as Mrs. Chalfant's study of the work at Haines reveals. Her statement to the Chairman of the Committee that she would gladly employ many of the staff at Haines in her own home in San Anselmo if she could get them is indication enough that we have been unfair in using this term. It would have been more accurate if it had been said that we were not able to get all the staff persons which were required rather than to constantly describe the staff as being "incompetent".

This has had an unfortunate effect on the staff. The situation was worsened when this description of them was read to them from the pulpit of the church which they were attending on the Sunday following the announcement of the closing of the home.

Mrs. Chalfant has given us another valuable corrective to our thinking when she reminds us that the problems in recruiting for Haines House are not due so much to location but as to the shortage of trained workers in the field generally. She reports as much difficulty in getting house parents and social workers for San Anselmo as the Board has experienced in getting workers for Alaska. As the report indicates, she feels that by change in the emphasis in recruiting that adequate staff can be obtained to do the work.

It is perfectly true that there are individuals on the staff who present problems and whose work can be changed or they themselves lifted out of their present jobs and utilized elsewhere.

The present executive of the home partially through his own inadequacies and partially through the failure of the Board to give him the advice and support which he desperately needed when he was sent as a comparatively young man to Haines, must in the opinion of the committee be changed. It is possible, however, that through further schooling and personal counseling that his services may be retained for the Church which he desires earnestly to serve.

The social worker, working out of Juneau and visiting the Haines Home occasionally, has also become the cause of some difficulty. There is no questinn of her competence, of her devotion, of her persistence. But she has developed a sense of responsibility far beyond those of her assigned duties and this has created some difficulty in relationships within Haines House, the community, and with the government agencies. She can be utilized most effectively in Alaska as the recommendations later will propose.

The minister of the church also presents a problem in his lack of understanding of proper relationships. He has been unwilling or unable to serve as a chaplain for the staff and the children; if he had, his contribution would have been invaluable. As it is, however, he has not always supported the work of the administrator in the community, and has made life not easy but in many ways difficult for the staff of the home.

B. Reasons for Staying in Haines

There are many positive factors here that far outweigh the difficulties and lead to the conclusion that we should stay at Haines.

1. Integration - Mention was made earlier of Alaska's need to learn how to integrate. The Presbyterian Church has shown the community of Haines how to do this in a way which is startling in comparison to other cities in Alaska and in the "lower Forty Eight". If ever the ministry of the Church has proved effective in teaching people how to live together, it has been in Haines. It will be nothing short of folly in the opinion of this committee to walk away from this situation which we have created and which is a shining example for the whole state to follow.

The ratio of the native children in the school is the highest of any school district; in the recent championship basketball tournament in which Haines team finished second, there were more native boys on the Haines team than on any other team from any of the high schools of the state; the "native village" which is a common situation in most Alaska cities is dwindling in Haines to the extent it has almost disappeared; far from asking for only white children in their homes, the people of Haines have gladly welcomed the native children into their homes to live with their own children.

It must be emphasized again that the Church has done this. Haines House has been an outstanding example of a successful program of brotherhood under the aegis of National Missions. In the eyes of most people we would be foolish beyond belief to abandon this work on the basis of failure.

2. Good Will - Along with this success in integration we have created an immense reservoir of good will in the community which has now become apparent as the removal was announced. People have become irritated with Haines House in the past and if we were to stay would become irritated in

the future. This is an essential part of institutional activity particularly when the Church is exerting leadership and trying to demonstrate Christianity. Many people resent this, of course, as a judgement on their own shortcomings. But in talking with the men of Haines, one cannot help but be impressed with the genuine affection they have for the work there and for the church which sponsors it. This will all be destroyed and our reputation badly damaged if we run away from the situation there at this time.

3. Staff - As noted above, far from being incompetent, the staff has a high order of competence and with all its shortcomings is regarded as excellent and far above the average of homes in Alaska and elsewhere.

4. Synod of Washington - A new element enters into the picture with the emergence of the Synod of Washington as a more effective partner in the affairs of Alaska. The executive of the Synod indicated a willingness on the part of the Synod, through its Presbyterian Ministeries, Incorporated, to work in cooperation with the Board or assume the responsibility for any type of welfare work which the Board might wish it to do.

This report which your committee has reached was made independently, is adequately buttressed and supported in detail by the report of Mrs. Chalfant which is attached hereto.

V. Conclusions and Recommendations

The sub-committee recommends that the Cabinet advise the Board that if it wishes to do work with children in Alaska, it adopt the following programs:

A - Haines

The Board should create a residential home with foster home care for 20 to 30 children ranging in age from 6 to 14. This would eliminate the work with adolescents at Haines which has been so frequently the cause of difficulty with the community and for which perhaps justifiably the Board has criticized as unable to do effectively there. The selection of children should not be based solely on any department referral or the need of the individual child. It should be the responsibility of the administrator, having the advice of the home caseworker, and that of a representative from the community. It would be wise to revise the Advisory Committee to include more of the residents of Haines who express great interest in the home and desire to work with the children. The selection committee might be a sub-committee of the Advisory Committee to work with the administrator and the caseworker. It must be understood in the final analysis that responsibility for admission would rest on the administrator.

Such a home for 20 to 30 children can be carried on with a staff consisting of an administrator who would live in the home the Board has provided; a caseworker who would live in town; four houseparents who would live in or in adjacent cottages; a maintenance man whose wife, in the present instance, a trained nurse, might be a substitute houseparent or fill in in the case of sickness or day off; one cook; a part time laundress living in town, and a secretary who could be recruited either nationally or in Alaska.

Through the use of wives, part time or even occasionally full time, the number of people employed at Haines House could be reduced and some of the problems created by inactive wives would be eliminated.

It is suggested that, if this program is accepted, an extension be obtained from the State fire marshal to permit revamping the heating equipment and temporary renovation of one wing of the present structure. Those children who were destined to be placed elsewhere in Juneau should be placed as planned. No new children would be added now but the small remaining group retained until the new program starts. These could be housed in the renovated part of the old building and in the duplex at Port Chilkoot, half of which is now occupied and in the other half which might be fixed up for temporary occupancy.

It is not recommended that cottages as originally proposed for Haines be built. They are too costly to construct and require additional staff and expense: three cooks, three heating systems.

It is recommended that a new building be built, probably in the shape of a "T", with the three sections serving as living units and the central section containing the service units. Plumbing could thus be centralized with considerable saving. This type of building is excellent for smaller children; they do not need cottages. It could be built in sections as funds and needs develop..

The cost is estimated at $100,000 of which $80,000 is in hand.

The type of service would still provide for the needs of many children in Alaska but would well be within the range of possibilities at Haines and would be more acceptable to the community.

Finally and most important, at the same time that the children's needs would be met in Alaska, the work would be done in the place where we have had the most conspicuous success and the benefits of our teaching, example, and leadership not lost.

If it is decided to close out all work at Haines, it has been suggested that work be done as follows:

B - Juneau

The unanimous feeling of the State officials was there was enormous need for assistance for adolescents. The state is beginning to feel that it can eventually take care of the children who are emotionally disturbed; that it can take care of the mentally retarded; that it can take care of the children who run afoul of the law; but that it cannot and is not and probably will not in the future be able to do much for the adolescents who are not in trouble with the law, who do not need a psychiatrist, but who definitely need to be taken out of unfavorable home environment.

These children need a place where they can live together. The sense of belonging and the need to identify with the group is very great among the teenagers.

Consequently, it is suggested that we provide a residence for boys and girls from 14 to 18, about twenty in number, in Juneau. There they can be part of a larger community, find job opportunities, find other young people to play with, and where the ministers of our two churches would be available as counselors and chaplains.

The Mayor of Juneau, Mr. Lauris Parker, a Methodist layman, said that the present State Receiving Home for children on the outskirts of Juneau on the way to the airport along the "beach" of Castineau Channel would probably be available. He thought that the City Council would be glad to let the Presbyterians have it either free or for a nominal sum.

Here again the building cost of the type of home needed - a home with two wings with residences for houseparents and common dining room, game room, etc., would probably cost around $100,000. This location is considered ideal by all who know Juneau and this type of work has the enthusiastic approval of the Presbyterians with whom I talked in the state. This, of course, would be a sort of modified hospitality house where the Presbyterian Church would provide the residence and the tender loving care, and where case work as required would be furnished by the agencies making referrals to us. Our own social worker, Miss Isabel Miller, could service the children who came to us from our own people.

C - Family Service

It seems to the Committee that the services of Miss Miller can be utilized far more effectively than at present. She now travels over the whole state and is supposed to help in every place where Presbyterian ministers work. She has been servicing Haines House, Sheldon Jackson College, and Hospitality House. As a result, she has been spread so thin that she has not been able to do as effective work as she would like to, and is kept in a rather constant state of exhaustion and frustration.

There is enormous need in Juneau and all other cities of our country for effective family counseling service doing the highest type of preventive work. It is recommended therefore that the Board authorize the creation of the Presbyterian Family Service of Alaska with Miss Isabel Miller as director to operate out of an office to be provided in Juneau. Its primary service would be to families which are in difficulty, but not yet "welfare cases", providing marital counseling, guidance for youngsters, assistance for disturbed people - in short, trying to solve problems before they become so great as to involve the interference of either the welfare or the correctional agencies of the state.

It is not fair to ask Miss Miller to continue to work out of her own bedroom and without a secretary. Work of this kind requires an office, files, records, a place to interview people, and, above all, a secretary to assist in the amount of paper work involved.

In its consideration of these three proposals, the Board is reminded again of the Synod of Washington's offer to participate and it is urged that, whatever it decides about program, consultations be continued between the Board of National Missions and the Synod to see what projects that judicatory might undertake.

Respectfully submitted,

Katharine E. Gladfelter
J. Earl Jackman
John Park Lee, Chairman

Report by Mrs. Lois Chalfant

Recommendations:

The following recommendations re the Haines House program, supported by supplemental observations in an attachment, were made on the basis of interviews with the following persons or agencies:

Bureau of Indian Affairs
Alaska Dept. of Welfare
Juneau District Welfare Dept.
" Dept. of Mental Health
" Juvenile Corrections Bureau
" Christian Social Worker (Miss Isabel Miller)

1. The closing of Haines House would adversely affect the services for children in the Juneau area and the community of Haines that is more than willing to continue its support.

2. If the Board of National Missions should attempt an alternate service such as a group home or Institution in Juneau, they would incur considerable cost and risk. Many years of hard work with possibility of failure would be involved in establishing a community climate and the resources now available and used in Haines.

3. The established concept prevalent in most states that children should not be removed to a distance from families and services cannot be applied to Alaska. Many services of people (educational, medical, social services) are centralized and transportation by plane minimizes distance. Other types of transportation are seasonal and practically non-existant. Therefore child group care must be likewise at a distance at the present time.

4. The Institution must be remodeled or rebuilt to comply with safety regulations and comfortable living. A smaller Institution in Haines, serving as a base for Foster Home recruitment, placements and supervision would provide much needed service for children. Three living units expandable for 10 children each, with a total average of 25 children is suggested, (Three separate cottages with separate kitchens would require exorbitant building and management costs). Three living units plus a central dining room, kitchen, laundry, Administrative Offices, recreation center, and heating system is best suited to Haines climate and your financial resources.

5. An Advisory Council of Haines citizens with official status and specific duties should be activated and utilized for the integration and mutual protection of the Institution and the community of Haines. Competent and willing citizens are already eager to serve. No Institution or service can be helpful in any setting unless it importantly involves the people of its locality.

6. Staffing of the Institution should be adequate, compensated and scheduled according to Alaska prevalent industrial regulations. Local personnel should be utilized to a large extent, thus assisting in staff stability, providing part-time necessary services and alleviating the impression that "missionary people are different". (Staffing pattern suggested is attachment).

7. The Staff must include one Social Worker responsible for Admissions, individual care services, and replacement of children to Foster Homes of family homes. The Social Worker should live off-grounds and not be part of management except as a team member - Federal or State funds available for Child Welfare Services may be extended for the Social Worker's salary. Assignment to a well established Institution for a period of several months prior to placement at Haines House would be advisable for effective service.

8. The Director should also be a Social Worker experienced in group care and Institutional management. But this person is a rarity in any state, so a compromise is enevitable. The Director should be a man who could be from the field of Christian Education, Education, Group Work or Psychology. Since Haines House is a social agency treating the results of social illness as manifested in child behavior, the Director must be able to use and support the services and skills of the Social Worker.

9. The Child accepted for care must:

   a. Need group placement and remedial help for a problem that cannot be alleviated while the child remains in his own home.

   b. The screening of referrals and acceptance of a child for care should be on the basis of his problem and <u>not</u> by the name of the agency which refers him. Categorizing children into "neglected" vs "delinquent" groups is a misleading and harmful practice prevalent almost everywhere and requiring repetitive interpretations forever to persons not engaged in social worker practice.

   c. The final acceptance of any child should be by joint understanding of the Staff, the school, and a representative of the Advisory Council, all of whom must respect the "confidential" data for the protection of the child. The inclusion of a lay person on this Committee is unusual and provides an area of contention. However, for a period of time it could also provide an area of understanding and interpretation and then be discontinued. The Social Worker is in charge of Intake and liaison with all referral agencies.

10. The Foster Home "Paradise" in Haines and Ft. Chilkoot is a rare and important resource for child care and integration of white and native people, one of the predominant problems of Alaska. This paradise is not available in Juneau or elsewhere. This is the major reason for continuing Haines House in Haines, simply because the purpose of group care is to move children to family life and in Haines, this is uniquely successful.

11. Continue the family unit which is the type of care all forward looking Institutions are or should be attempting. To observe such a home in Alaska is almost astonishing, since it is so difficult elsewhere. When and if financially possible add an additional home in Haines, but not elsewhere unless you can protect against the risks and costs of units dispersed from a central service base.

12. Provide the Director and Staff with at least semi-annual consultation service from a knowledgable Social Worker experienced in group treatment. This is a substitute and compensation for operating so far from professional resources and minimizes the high cost of experimentation. (High cost in terms of loss of effective treatment and not anly dollars)

13. Provide through the Board of National Missions, the above consultant, and the Haines Advisory Council a supportive and sustaining attribute and climate for the Director and Staff. The concatenation of criticism and/or lack of support for a staff standing in loco parentis for a group of children thwarts and can extinguish everyone's zeal and interest in doing a hard job. To help the Staff keep in touch with the stream of living thru short extra vacations in Juneau might partly balance the isolation experienced by living in Haines.

14. One of the reasons the Board of National Missions (at least my understanding) closed the Institution was the difficulty of obtaining Staff. This same difficulty is prevalent in the entire Bay Area of California and special recruitment programs adapted to each Institution have been utilized. All of the above suggestions might help you in recruitment because the lure of helping children in a resourceful Institution and Community appeals to many people. Child care Staff, partly local people chosen for emotional strengths and ability to learn outweighs any requisite for a college degree.

15. Spiritual Needs: The Pastor of the Haines Presbyterian Church is closely involved in helping both staff and children with the usual spiritual strengthening. They need his comfort and support. (See attachment #1)

16. The Christian Social Worker in Juneau, Miss Miller, should be released from Intake and Case Work services in Haines to develop and/or continue the use of her skills and knowledge in services to the Presbyterian Ministers and families. The prevention aspects of a non-public service agency are needed in any community and such an agency is non-existant in Juneau.

Summary -The problems in Haines House exist in most other Institutions sometimes to a larger degree. Closing the Institution according to one citizen in Haines was aptly described as removing an important welfare service just at the time Alaska faces the problem of Statehood. The Board of National Missions may not be aware of the universality of your problems - neither then are they aware of the strengths and uniqueness of this fine Institution and its community support.

Attachment:

Staffing for Residential Care - average children:

Position	Duties	Employed by
1. Director	Fiscal, Personnel, Management & Community Integration	
1. Social Worker	Case Work Services, Agency Liason F.H.Placent	
3.	Child Care	Dept. or local
1. Relief House Parent	For three unit relief	" " "
1. Stenographer & Bky.	Also for Social Worker	" " "
1. Manintenance Man	Capable of Child Care Relief in case of illness	" " "
1. Cook		" " "
1. Relief Cook		Local
1. Laundries & Tearsheets		Local
1. Remedial Teacher & Group Worker	(Both could be part time Sup. children not in school)	"

10 Part time - 2 part time

The employment of personnel who can perform several types of service is difficult and wasteful. Often the use of volunteers, local part time workers for each service (crafts, remedial teacher, sick relief, special maintenance, etc.,) eliminates employment obstacles and provides more skillful services.

Community Responsibility and Reaction to closing of Haines: On February 14, 1960 the local pastor announced from the pulpit that Haines House was closing because the staff was not adequate to care for problem children. This announcement not only disturbed the staff and children who were members of the congregation, but created doubts in the community as to the wisdom of continuing Haines House.

Prominent citizens, facing the reality of an economic loss, assembled their evaluations of the Institution and decided to poll every resident of Haines. Out of 260 cards, 133 replies were received, 18 persons voting no - to continuation as a correctional Institution. The comments on the No cards were thoughtful and not too antagonistic, specifying that the staff and children of a mission were too conspicuous in a small city, etc.

The yes replies were almost all in favor of the Dependent child - the question of course was "loaded" and not applicable as the men later understood. The Director, of course, as he is everywhere, was blamed for taking aggressive destructive children. Yet the "car stealers and runaways" were neglected children. The process of interpreting children's needs and behavior is endless and the local men agreed that they, too, are responsible for children with problems because they are a part of the communities that breed them. There was no distinction made between the "danger propensities" of a native child versus a white child, so it would seem that Haines citizens could put up with children's misbehavior as well as if not better than any other citizens. All they ask is "Don't take any more kids with any more problems than you have the staff to care for them".

The evasion of discussing the economic loss was eliminated when it was explained that people had shared living problems and thus survived creation by pooling economic resources. Therefore Haines House can bargain for community support because Haines House likewise helps support the community.

Integration of Haines House and Community:
Attached is an invitation for an Open House at Haines House. Altho staff and children prepared with happy anticipation only about 10 persons attended. This may represent the feeling that the Mission staff members particularly the single women are very lonely and do not communicate with or in any way show the community life going to Stony Cottage is merely "changing beds". Their schedules usually permit only one day off at a time and yet there are activities and events staff might enjoy. Employment of local staff might partially extinguish the conspicuous opinion re missionaries, especially since the staff seems to me particularly human and likable people, lonely nevertheless.

At Christmas the local church in no way made any gesture to the children or staff. When asked about this the local pastor pointed out that other parishioners needed Christmas gifts and Haines House children should not be "objects of pity". This reflects an attitude that does not help the staff or children.

The situation in the public school is quite different. The academic and activity program is so rich that most native children complete High School. In Juneau the native children drop out when they reach the allowable age of 16. The ratio of the white vs native children in the Haines School is the highest in the State, and the officials are proud of it. Since most Haines House Children are of mixed races, this is a comfortable growth experience for them.

Enrichment of Program: - In Alaska there are many church connected Child Care Institutions. In all of them except Haines House, the religious training overwhelms all aspects of development and the children are not prepared for the living in the world outside. Haines House has a well balanced program. According to my advisors at the San Anselmo Seminary, children do not develop spiritually thru adult demands, but can develop thru fellowship, leadership and identifications. Enforced attendeance at multiple services such as is required of Haines House children may be interfering with a deeper spiritual growth. It seems to me that there is too much "group" emphasis at Haines House - living, eating, church, school, boy scout clubs, etc., etc., Always in groups and the Director has few alternatives unless the community can provide individual contacts for some children. A great deal of help could be given the Director as to the use of the Staff and the methods of discipline and training, but it must be on a continuous basis by a consistant consultant.

Transplanting of Institute to Juneau:
When the decision was made to close Haines House, the agencies felt the loss of a resource and suggested the substitute of a group home or small Institution in Juneau. The observations that children would be "better off" in Juneau seemed to me unrealistic. The observation that more vocational training is possible in the Vocational School at Mt. Edgecombe is as available for a Haines child as it is for a Juneau child.

Juneau is partly accurate. Yet many children in Juneau are not receiving any help. The possibility that additional Social Service would be available in Juneau is problematic as the case loads of welfare workers are already beyond competent handling. Repeating again, the Foster Home resource of Haines is not available in Juneau particularly for native children. Three recent newspaper "pleas" in the Juneau paper resulted in three replies and only one Foster Home.

Unique Problem - To the ordinary Social Worker of New York City, it is abhorent and bad practice to remove a child from his familiar surroundings. The patterns of living in Alaska are so completely different that many concepts inherent in Institutional practice must be adapted to this environment. It is not possible to scatter services to all the small villages where people are in trouble. De-centralization is a fine idea but survival is better. People of Alaska accept distances and isolation as part of living there. It is a lovely country with immense problems and limited tax funds. Children whose parents are dead, or unable to function must be protected some place. If there is no protection where they live, then transplanting is simply the only thing that can be done. It is no more harmful to transplant a Juneau child to Haines than to Seattle or Anchorage. There simply is no choice.

The anxiety and downright fear provoked in Haines over the child who assaulted a man with a rock would have occurred in any other city. The citizens of Haines were not prepared to accept violence and may never be, but they can accept, with endless and skillful interpretation, the fact that if services are not provided for children, they can expect violence in any community and that they have some responsibility to prevent and help in the social conditions that contribute to children getting into trouble including their own children. The job of a Director of a Children's Institute is to involve the community in understanding that children have a reason to act out their hostilities and thus breakdown the universal fears of people about juvenile delinquents. An Advisory Council in Haines would do this for you, and this particular community from what it has already done for children of Haines House and local children has more appreciation of children's needs than the "enlightened" community where I have worked.

Remedial Teaching:
At the present time Haines House has a staff teacher who may not continue. The absence of a teacher is not a disaster because children are placed for social rehabilitation and not academic achievement. All children accepted for care should have the potential for attending public school, but they should not be presumed to either attend or achieve immediately following admission. Contracts with public school teachers for remedial help for special children can be used in lieu of a resident full time teacher. Most Institutions in other states have not solved the problem of intra-mural schools for children not able to attend public school.

MAY 3 1960

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

BOARD OF NATIONAL MISSIONS

TO Mr. J. Lee, and Dr. Jackman
FROM Katharine E. Gladfelter
RE: Needs of Children in Alaska

DATE May 2, 1960

You will remember that in one of our discussions of the special committee's report on needs of children in Alaska, Dr. Jackman was asked to secure some facts and figures.

Mr. Wiley was asked to secure these and I am now attaching copies of letters to him from representatives in Child Welfare, the Division of Youth and Adult Authority, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. I am assuming that we will simply want to hold this information until we know what the next steps are for the continued study which the Board has requested.

KEG

Katharine E. Gladfelter

KEG:tc
Att.

MAY 3 1960

As of March 31, 1960, the Division of Public Welfare had in its custody 686 children. Of these, 208 were placed in children's institutions throughout the State. In Southeastern Alaska, there were 290 children committed to the agency, of whom 89 were in institutions.

It is impossible to state from records we have in State Office the reasons for commitment of these children, although we know that most of them were committed fro reasons of dependency and parental neglect, or because they were in need of special care their parents could not provide. They run the gamut from midly disturbed to seriously disturbed, and the need for facilities which can give a specialized service to seriously disturbed children is becoming more and more apparent. We are not using institutional care as much for less disturbed children who can adjust well in foster family homes, but rather for children with special problems which can best be dealt with in a group setting. We feel there is particular need for more services to adolescent youngsters, and a good institutional program for this age-group would be of real value.

George P. Spartz
Child Welfare Supervisor

GPS:me

MAY 3 1960

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

Division of Youth and Adult Authority

Seward Building
April 21, 1960
Juneau, Alaska

Dear Mr Wiley,

In responce to your request for statistics as to delinquent children in Alaska and our relative programs, the following is submitted:

Current Juvenile Case Load Delinquent.

Boys 274
Girls 116

Total Juvenile case load..... 390

Number of children placed

Foster Homes 44

Utah State Industrial School .. 10

Good Shepherd Homes 13

Other Institutions 44

Total Children Placed 111

Total Children on probation in own homes 279

... 390

1. Due to slowness of paper work the total case count is about 40 cases low. Total case load should be about 430

2. Of the 44 in "other Institutions" it is unfortunate but many of these so-called institutions offer no real program and are far to rigid.

15 to 20 of these need other types of placement in an adequate institution.

MAY 3 1960

Mr. Wiley April 21, 1960

3. of the 44 in Foster Homes about 10 to 15 of these are not fitted for foster home care and need institutionalization of a type not available.

Very truly yours,

Charles W. Pfeiffer, Director
Division of Youth & Adult Authority

CWP:me

MAY 3 1960

IN REPLY REFER TO:

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
Juneau Area Office
Juneau, Alaska

April 22, 1960

Mr. William Wiley
Haines House
Haines, Alaska

Dear Mr. Wiley:

While the statistics you requested cannot be furnished, we have secured data to indicate that for the nine months of the fiscal year, the average number of children in care each month as been: Foster Home - 93, Institutions - 121, Total - 214.

Generally, our placements are short term, while parents are hospitalized, jailed, or temporarily out of the home for other reasons. We seek to provide foster care needs by placing the child in the most beneficial type of placement but in southeast Alaska, from Yakutat to Ketchikan, homes and institutions are scarce and it is frequently necessary to place the children great distances from their usual environment. Care for the teen-age child is especially difficult to find.

We do not anticipate a decrease in the number of children needing foster care until all agencies are in a better position to provide services while the child is still in his own home.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon G. Cavnar
Acting Area Social Worker

Child care.

MAY 6 1960

From Miss Miller
PO Box 1563, Juneau

Miss Katharine E. Gladfelter

May 3, 1960

Isabel Miller

Christian Social Work Service

Immediate, possible childcare plans for this summer.

Earlier, some of us understood that if necessary we would continue to be responsible for some of the children through our Haines House program until the 1st of September in order to avoid the damage which an earlier break might mean for a few of them. There are four or five children for whom Mr. Zinck and I have not been able to make any plan which would serve the emotional needs of these little boys, who have shown such good progress with their problems under Mrs. Walters, in the way that she could help them if some plan could be worked out for them to have the security of her care for a few more months. She is as concerned as we are and hopeful that some way can be found for us to continue together with these youngsters with the idea of having them ready for foster home care by the time school opens in the fall.

Partly as a solution to this obligation, and partly as a temporary pilot project which the "larger study committee" could use as a basis of determining what child care services they wish to recommend for our area, I would like, after discussion with Mr. Pritchard, Mr. Sokoloff, Mr. Zinck and the Haines House staff members concerned, to suggest the following for your consideration:

The person, Mrs. Whitely, who is now running the Receiving Home in Juneau, in the city owned Bethel Beach property at the edge of town, has had to resign because of health, and will not be operating that facility after May 15th. (The other receiving home is not operating either since the Fowlers moved out of Juneau.) Mr. Lee went out with the Mayor and Mrs. Zinck to see the Bethel Beach Home when he was there so could tell you what that is like.

Our suggestion is that we explore making a temporary use arrangement with the City of Juneau and the Welfare Dept. from June 1 to Sept. 1, with the possibility of continuing group foster home care there if that seems to be one of the projects we should undertake, at least while we are locating other suitable facilities for that purpose. Mrs. Walters and Mrs. Legare would be willing to gamble on the June 1 to Sept. 1 arrangement at least. Would it be possible to transfer them to the staff of the Christian Social Work Service, using the salaries already set up in the Haines House budget? Could some of the provisions and maintenance supplies and necessary equipment already on hand at Haines House be used for such a project in Juneau, as well as some of the unused Provisions and Maintenance Budget? I think the building could be used rent free, or for a small sum, that is, under the same arrangements as now. Boarding payments for children would of course continue. We could get together those details if you think the plan possible to consider.

The third person whom we would like to request for Juneau, both to help with the above project, and to give us help in ground work exploration of other needs, is Miss Craig. You may have heard from Mr. Jackman or Mr. Pritchard, the pressing need which we feel for considering some sort of preventive work in the nature of settlement house service. A whole trailer, quonset hut city has developed right

around Memorial Church, occupied by both new families moving into town from the Native villages and by new white families coming from other parts of Alaska and from Outside. Most of the families seem to be extra well supplied with pre-school and other children, and no place to play except in the street or on our church lawn. Not only are our little trees, gates, fences, etc. taking a destructive beating, but we are constantly aware of all these children and their families who need the help of the Church with all the facets of its social and evangelistic ministry. Dr. Soboleff and our church officers cannot cope with the situation alone. Right now, we feel if we could have the help of someone like Miss Craig to help us explore the situation both as to needs, and what other civic and church groups are planning to meet some of these, we would be in a much better position to furnish information to any Presbytery, Synod or National Missions Committee who would be helping set up some sort of service project later. Miss Craig's involvement in the Receiving Home project would assure you that the finances would all the kept straight and be well handled, too. Needless to say, Mr. Pritchard and I would welcome some secretarial help, too! Especially when we are on field trips, and people need our services. I think Miss Craig could be persuaded to consider such a plan, at least on a trial basis.

In view of the committment of the Board to continue some kind of child care projects in this area, and since any type of work requires supplies and equipment, I do hope some plan can be made to hold at least some of the better things which are now in Haines House for the time being, so we will not be left with just the broken down odds and ends when we are ready to set up something else, or have to ask for funds for new things. Mr. Pritchard, Dr. Soboleff and I worked on a list of some of the things we would need immediately if we were to take care of some of the things we already lack and at the same time try the Receiving Home project. I have a feeling that we would also need to furnish or at least supplement the household furnishings which are now at Bethel Beach.

Housing for Miss Craig could be arranged where I live, if there was not enough space at Bethel Beach for her, since there is a one room-hot plate arrangement across the hall from me that could be rented at a reasonable rate. Office space would be available at the Memorial Church, but in view of our church's financial difficulties, some arrangement ought to be made to pay toward utilities there, Mr. Pritchard and I feel.

I will not go into details now, but I would hope that if the Craig-Bethel Beach project did work out, that we could at least think of tying homemaker service in with it. As I travel around, speak to the women of Presbyterial, etc., I find that that type of service "rings a bell", especially since many of them have read the recent Ladies' Home Journal article on the subject and see how it would answer similar needs right in their own communities.

CC: Mr. Pritchard and Dr. Soboleff
Mr. Moser, Chr. of National Missions
Dr. Armstrong
Dr. Polshemis
Dr. Jackman and Mr. Lee

cc: Dr. J. Earl Jackman

Child Care

MAY 11 1960

Miss Isabel Miller May 10, 1960

Katharine S. Gladfelter

Christian Social Work Service
Southeastern Alaska

Haines House

This is to follow up my telegram, confirmation copy enclosed, and try to untangle what is, I fear, a somewhat confused situation.

First of all, you are entirely right in thinking that the Board wishes to be sure that satisfactory arrangements could be made for the children now at Haines House. While it was hoped that all could be placed early in the summer, it was recognized that it might be necessary to keep a few a little longer, that is to September 1 the beginning of a new school year. We were glad, therefore, to have the suggestion in your letter of May 3 about the temporary care of four or five children for whom you and Mr. Zinck had not been able to make a satisfactory plan.

The more I thought about the proposed use of the Bethel property over the weekend the more questionable it seemed and when I talked with Mr. Sharp this morning I found that he shared my reservation. It seems to us that the advantages of retaining a small group at Haines to September 1, if necessary, are marked in that we have facilities there and could avoid a great deal of extra work and expense by using them. The group home is available while the Executive's Cottage might be used at a pinch if Mr. and Mrs. Wiley leave early enough.

As I indicated in my telegram of May 6, I do not feel that we should try to hold Miss Craig in Alaska since there is a position at Warren Wilson for which she is exceedingly well qualified. This position, or one like it, might not be available in the future and we would not want to lose Miss Craig from the Board's service because she accepted a temporary assignment in Alaska. Mrs. Walters, as well as Miss Craig, has indicated acceptance of a proposed transfer to Wasatch as Younger Boys' Supervisor and is planning, as we suggested, to attend the workshop for housepareents at McCormick Seminary this summer. This would leave only Mrs. Legare out of the three persons mentioned in your letter, so we are wondering what arrangements for temporary staff could be made.

With respect to the financing of care to September 1, I think it would be best to handle this through the regular Haines House budget. Some supplies would be available at Haines, while we could authorize enough of the budget to cover salaries and the purchase of food, payment of utilities, etc. to September 1. This would be simpler from the financial angle than making a transfer to your budget.

I do not know what to say about your suggestion that some of the better things at Haines House be held for the time being. I am in sympathy personally with the proposal, but am wondering where the things could be stored satisfactorily. Mr. Tribus and I talked this morning about the oversight of the Haines House buildings and have just about decided that it would probably be best to board up the two main buildings and have a caretaker living in the Executive's Cottage.

Mr. Pritchard has suggested in a letter received yesterday that there be some exploration by the Presbytery and community groups of the need for work with children living in the area of the Memorial Church. This united approach seems a wise one since it would help to make more people familiar with the need and might even uncover community resources to meet it.

KMDmd
ccs: Mr. Pritchard
Mr. Moser
Dr. Armstrong
Dr. Polhemus
Dr. Jackman
Mr. Lee

BOARD OF NATIONAL MISSIONS
OF THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

475 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NEW YORK 27, N. Y. RIVERSIDE 9-2200

6/60

Members of the Alaska Study Committee

In connection with the action of closing Haines House the Board has authorized the appointment of a Committee to study the specific need and type of child care and other developments in Alaska which present program and capital needs of all kinds. Representation on this Committee will come from the Board, the Staff, the Synod of Washington, and the two Presbyteries in Alaska. The list of members of this Committee is attached.

Since most of the members of this Committee from Alaska and the Synod will be in attendance at the meeting of the Synod in Spokane, June 20-24, it seems wise to call the first meeting of the Committee in Spokane upon the adjournment of the meeting of the Synod. This will reduce the cost of travel involved. The Committee will determine the times and places of later meetings.

We are requesting room accommodations for all membersof the Committee and a meeting room in the Davenport Hotel in Spokane. The meeting will convene at 2:00 P.M. on Friday, June 24, and will continue during the afternoon and evening. Members of the Committee are asked to hold Saturday, if it is needed. Pastors from Alaska will need to return to Seattle overnight Friday, if they are to get the morning plane from Seattle to Alaska on Saturday and be home for their Sunday services. This will be taken into consideration in planning the agenda for the meeting.

Transportation and entertainment expense: Members of the Committee from Alaska and the Synod will have their transportation provided in connection with the meeting of the Synod. The Board will be responsible for the additional cost of entertainment at the meeting. Members of the Committee who are coming only for the meeting of the Committee should arrive Friday, before noontime. Each itinerary by air coachon Northwest (or other) Airlines from home to Spokane and return should be sent immediately to Vagabond Cruises and Travel Service, 206 Logan Building, 500 Union Street, Seattle 1, Wash. Vagabond will send an exchange order through the Airline to your local air office (specified in your itinerary) and your local air office will call you to notify you that your ticket can be picked up there. Vagabond will pay for the ticket and will send the bill for all the tickets to the Board. If you desire it, you can make your own reservation now and notify Vagabond, when you send them your itinerary, that you have done it. Vagabond will authorize the air office to issue the ticket on our account. Additional expense for entertainment will be available at the meeting.

Sincerely yours,

J. Earl Jackman
For the Committee

JEJ:FK
6/1960

BOARD OF NATIONAL MISSIONS
OF THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
475 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NEW YORK 27, N. Y. RIVERSIDE 9-2200

Members of the Alaska Study Committee

Board of National Missions:

Mrs. Einar T. Anderson, 54-C Manor Parkway, Rochester 20, New York
The Rev. Jay M. Campbell, 2512 North Keystone St., Burbank, Calif.
The Rev. John K. Mitchell, 905 Mason Avenue, Dearborn, Michigan
The Rev. Richard Pacini, 2757 Fairmount Blvd., Cleveland 18, Ohio

Staff:

The Rev. Kenneth G. Neigh, Chairman, Room 1108, 475 Riverside Drive, New York 27,N.Y.
The Rev. Alexander E. Sharp, Room #1115, " " " " " " " " " " " "
Miss Katharine Gladfelter, Room 1126 " " " " " " " " " " " "
The Rev. J. Earl Jackman, Room #1117, " " " " " " " " " " " "
Mr. John Park Lee, Room 1140, " " " " " " " " " " " "
The Rev. Everett L. Perry, Room #1133, " " " " " " " " " " " "

Synod:

The Rev. C. E. Polhemus, 1104 - 17th Avenue, No., Seattle 2, Wash.
The Rev. Sheldon O. Price, 922 Idaho, Wenatchee, Wash.
The Rev. George L. Wheeler, E. 3611 First Ave., Spokane 31, Wash.

Alaska:

The Rev. William H. Gavin, Box 538, Sitka, Alaska
The Rev. Paul F. Moser, Box 46, Ketchikan, Alaska
The Rev. Donald A. Schwab, Box 439, Wrangell, Alaska
Miss Alice S. Green, 1530 Juneau St., Anchorage, Alaska
The Rev. Joseph E. Heckel, Healy, Alaska
The Rev. Paul F. Evans, 701 Harvard, Anchorage, Alaska
TheRev. William M. Pritchard, Jr. (corresponding), Box 2539, Juneau, Al.

* * * * * * * *

Members of the Alaska Survey Team

Dr. Alexander E. Sharp, Chairman
The Rev. Richard Pacini (Board)
Dr. J. Earl Jackman
Dr. C. E. Polhemus
Dr. Everett L. Perry
The Rev. Wm. M. Pritchard, Jr.
Miss Alice S. Green
The Rev. Paul F. Moser

The Rev. John K. Mitchell

Members of the Alaska Administrative Council

Board Staff:

Dr. J. Earl Jackman, Chairman - Room #1117, 475 Riverside Drive, New York 27, N.Y.
The Rev. William M. Pritchard, Jr., Secretary - Box 2539, Juneau, Alaska

Synod:

Dr. Clarence E. Polhemus (Synod Executive)
Dr. Sheldon O. Price (Ministerial Relations)
The Rev. George L. Wheeler (National Missions)

Alaska:

The Rev. William H. Gavin (Alaska Pby. Ministerial Relations)
The Rev. Paul F. Moser (Alaska Pby. National Missions)
Miss Alice S. Green (Yukon Pby. National Missions)
The Rev. Joseph E. Heckel (Yukon Pby. Ministerial Relations)

JE J:FK
5/1960

BOARD OF NATIONAL MISSIONS
OF THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

475 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NEW YORK 27, N. Y. RIVERSIDE 9-2200

THE ADMINISTRATIVE PLAN FOR CHURCH WORK IN ALASKA THROUGH THE ALASKA ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

1. The administration of the church work in Alaska shall be continued as a headquarters project assigned to the Department of Work in Alaska.

2. The Department shall provide for the participation of the Synod and the Presbyteries of Alaska in the administration of the work through the formation of an Administrative Council: which shall consist of the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Department, the Executive and the Chairmen of the National Missions and Ministerial Relations Committees of the Synod, and the Chairmen of the National Missions and Ministerial Relations Committees of Alaska and Yukon Presbyteries. This Council shall meet annually to review the work, consider needs, policies and personnel matters, project the budget of askings for the coming year, seek capital funds for buildings from the Synod and the Board, and attend to such other matters as may be introduced for the advancement of the work. The Council may meet at other times as the Secretary, the Executive and the Chairman of the Synod Committee on National Missions may determine.

3. The program and approved budget shall be administered by the Department of Work in Alaska which shall keep the Synod's Committee informed about its activities and problems through the Synod Executive and the Chairman of the Synod Committee.

4. The Secretary of the Department and the Assistant Secretary living in Alaska shall be invited to attend the February meeting of the Synod Council as corresponding members and all meetings of the Synod Staff with voting privileges on matters pertaining to plans and program for Alaska.

5. The Assistant Secretary shall be responsible to the Secretary of the Department and shall be a cooperating member of the Synod Staff.

6. All members of the Synod Staff shall be considered available for service in the Presbyteries in Alaska on the same basis as in the other Presbyteries of the Synod within the program activities planned with the Synod Staff and approved by the Administrative Council or, between Council meetings, by the Secretary of the Department and the Synod Executive.

This has been approved by the Board of National Missions, by the Synod of Washington and by the Presbyteries of Alaska and Yukon. The Council has taken action that a second meeting should be held in connection with the meeting of the Synod. Necessary actions between meetings involving the Board, the Synod, and the Presbyteries may be approved by a mail vote. An Executive Committee should be named to carry out all actions where the Board, the Synod and the Presbyteries are involved cooperatively.

JEJ:kmc
7/1960

M. Sweet

SUGGESTIONS FOR ALASKA SURVEY COMMITTEE

1. Perhaps our most pressing need as a Church in Alaska, at this time, is for a greater degree of self-determination on the field. Alaska has attained statehood: with political statehood should go ecclesiastical statehood. The Church in Alaska must now grow up and become of age and be allowed a greater voice in the determination of her own future and destiny.

a) The Presbyteries of Alaska and the Yukon must function as presbyteries and exercise all the powers granted to such judicatories by our Church.

b) Our churches in Alaska should have ministers called and installed by Presbytery after clearance by its Ministerial Relations Committee, and then only after proper clearance on the floor of Presbytery as to educational and theological background. We must seek to attract to the Alaskan field the best type ministers obtainable.

2. Alaska should have an Executive who would have the equivalent powers of a Synod Executive if we were a synod. In addition to his responsibilities therefore as General Presbyter in the two presbyteries, Mr. Pritchard should have the prerogatives of a synod executive so that he may speak for the Presbyterians in Alaska. This is where our Church on the field is sadly at a disadvantage as compared with other denominations in the State who speak with one voice, viz. the Methodists. The field Executive should have power to initiate policy on the field, subject to review and possible veto but not to the extent that his power to formulate policy is vitiated or nullified. The office of Field Assistant should possibly either be eliminated or subordinated to this synod-type executive responsibility.

3. We should review our entire program in Alaska with a view to possibly concentrating on key points of greatest development potential. Instead of dissipating our efforts in all sections and villages regardless of whether they can ever be brought to the point of real strength and possible self-support, we should possibly select those spots which show real promise of growth, development and strength and undergird them to the fullest possible extent, by funds and leadership.

4. We should make a thorough study of the self-supporting churches in Alaska to see how these can be undergirded and strengthened. In many ways, the self-supporting churches face many frustrations in Alaska, and in some ways are like orphans. Or to change the figure, they are like the Christian in relation to this world - the self-supporting church is in the mission field but not of it. That is, it faces all the problems and limitations of the mission field, along with many of its own, and yet without the latter's benefits. In many cases, while self-supporting in the technical sense, they nevertheless have limited budgets and consequently suffer limitations of program. These self-supporting churches are possibly our greatest potential; should they not be strengthened and their potential more fully realized?

MALCOLM STUART SWEET

JUN 2 3 1960

THE ALASKA ASSOCIATION OF CHILD CARE INSTITUTIONS

Juneau, Alaska
June 20, 1960

Dr. J. Earl Jackman
475 Riverside Drive
New York 27, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Jackman:

This is a somewhat belated report on the results of the questionnaires regarding plans for the 1960 Conference, and the resulting conclusions which have been reached.

Seventeen questionnaires were returned, all of them favoring the holding of the Statewide conference. Ten of these came from the executives of active institutions. One executive sent a letter saying that the staff of their institution would not be able to attend. All but one of those who answered favored having a registration fee. A large majority chose "The Adjustment of the Child to Group Living" as the central theme for the Conference.

The Program Committee met the last of April to set up a tentative program around the chosen theme, making use also of the other suggestions sent in. However, since that time, one after another of the officers and program committee members have developed plans in connection with their own jobs which will take them Outside for must of the summer. This fact has led the officers of the Association, along with Mr. Spartz, Child Welfare Supervisor, to the conclusion that it would be better to postpone the 1960 Statewide meeting.

Our present plan is to try to hold three or four Regional Conferences of one day each, later in the fall, and to offer to visit for in-service training those few institutions too isolated to attend even a regional meeting readily. We will plan to use the same central theme and will allow some time for the presentation of the Association Constitution and other matters of business. It is our hope that such a plan will allow a wider participation of both agency and institutional staff members.

Reverend Hugo Huguley, our treasurer, wishes to remind everyone that our fiscal year ends June 30, and that membership dues should be renewed as soon as possible. Please use the enclosed blank for that purpose. A financial report will be made to members after June 30.

We are sorry to have to make this announcement of the change in plans, but trust that you will all be ready to give even better cooperation with the future activities of the Association.

Very truly yours,

Isabel Miller

(Miss) Isabel Miller, Secretary
Box 1563, Juneau, Alaska

JUN 2 3 1960

Return to Rev. Hugh Huguley, Treas.
Auke Bay, Alaska

ALASKA ASSOCIATION OF CHILD CARING INSTITUTIONS

APPLICATION FOR INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIP

I hereby apply for individual membership in the Alaska Association of Child Caring Institutions.

I would like to be an Active Member _____ and enclose $1.00
Sustaining Member _____ $5.00
for my dues for the year ending June 30, 19_____.

(Please make checks payable to the Association)

(The following need not be filled in but it would be helpful to have this data)

My interest in the AACCI lies in the fact that I am

Board Member _____ of the _____
Staff Member _____ Name
Employee _____

_____
Address

_____
Name of Inst., Agency or Church

Date _____

_____
Address of Agency

ALASKA ASSOCIATION OF CHILD CARING INSTITUTIONS

APPLICATION FOR INSTITUTIONAL OR AGENCY MEMBERSHIP

Enclosed is $10.00 for institutional or agency membership for the year ending June 30, 19____.

Name of Institution _____

Address _____

_____

BOARD OF NATIONAL MISSIONS
OF THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

475 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NEW YORK 27, N. Y. RIVERSIDE 9-2200

June 6, 1960

To the Alaska Delegates to Synod

At the time of the Board's action to close Haines House on July 1, 1960 the Board was not ready to decide what our future ministry in the area of child care should be. A Committee was appointed to make a study of the needs for child care and later an enlarged Committee has been appointed to study all the needs for our church and mission program in Alaska. On that Committee are representatives of the Board, the Staff, the Synod, and the two Presbyteries of Alaska. Since most of the Alaska and Synod members will be at the Synod meeting in Spokane, the first meeting of the Committee has been called for June 24, 1960 at 2:00 p.m. in the Davenport Hotel in Spokane.

It is the hope of some of us that the work of this Committee will develop rapidly so that we can get some early decisions about program advances. This depends upon how quickly we can secure essential material about present and future developments in every part of Alaska. Therefore, we are asking every delegate from Alaska to the Synod to find out all you can from every available source: canning companies, lumber companies, government agencies, city planning Boards, urban renewal, Development Boards, etc., and bring this information, preferably in writing, to the meeting of the Synod. We are planning to have the Alaska delegates together for several hours, outside of regular Synod meetings to discuss this material in preparation for the meeting of the Study Committee on Friday, June 24. There are three people from each Presbytery of Alaska on the Study Committee. This is important.

Since Board and Staff people will be in Washington for this Committee meeting, a smaller group of six from the Board, Staff and Synod will visit Ketchikan, Juneau, Sitka, Anchorage, and Fairbanks immediately after the Committee meeting to see and gather further information looking toward early decisions for an expanded program.

Transportation to Synod: Lists of minister and elder delegates to Spokane for the Synod meeting have been sent by the Stated Clerks to Vagabond Cruises and Travel Service, 206 Logan Building, 500 Union Street, Seattle 1, Washington. Arrangements have been made with Vagabond to issue tickets from where you get the plane to Spokane and return, and charge it to the Synod. If you want this service you should send your itinerary at onee, to Vagabond and they in turn will notify your local

To the Alaska Delegates to Synod June 6, 1960

air office to issue your ticket on Vagabond's charge to the Synod. You may make your reservation now if you desire and notify Vagabond when you send your itinerary. The return reservation can be left open until you reach Seattle, or can be changed after you reach Seattle or Spokane. Act on this now if you want it.

Sincerely,

J Earl Jackman.

J. Earl Jackman, Secretary
Dept. of Work in Alaska

JEJ/kmc

JUN 10 1960

H A I N E S P R E S B Y T E R I A N C H U R C H

Haines, Alaska
June 1, 1960

Dear Friends 'Outside':

It's furlough time again. Of course, it's just about impossible to take the full four months with children in school and a spring program to finish up, so we are taking the first month at Rainbow Glacier Camp - whence this is being written - and spending most of our time building on the new dining hall. The first camp comes in this afternoon, and the building is far enough along so that it can be used. However we shall stay here until the fifteenth, the close of the second camp week, before heading for the South Fortyeight.

I am preaching in Haines each week, since my summer supply, Tom Mori, a student at Pittsburgh Seminary, cannot arrive until just before we leave. We shall be taking one of our local girls, Betsy Anne Hakkinen, with us as far as Spokane to attend the Washington Youth Synod. Then we go south via Seattle to Disneyland (this is vacation as far as the youngsters are concerned) and then east. Total travel, about 3½ weeks going east from here, and about a week and a half returning in time for Labor Day and school, via Canada. Ruth will be spending two weeks at National Lab in Easton, for choral training, and I have about ten speaking engagements and just about every week-end filled, so we shall not have much time either for vacationing or visiting after we get east.

So many have expressed concern over Ruth's condition that we should hasten to complete the record. As we said, the operation was a complete success, and her recovery has been spectacular. As she says, she is now "running at 150% of normal," and has a new supply of energy -feels better than she has in many years. In the Lord's wisdom, the delay in recovery was long enough to keep her from starting things up too soon!

Since last we wrote, much has happened. The closing of Haines House has been confirmed, and the staff is in the midst of the almost hopeless task of finding places for all the young people and jobs for themselves, for there is no similar institution in the State. For some of our correspondents who are a little confused by the announcement, I should point out that this closing does not affect the existence of the Church here at Haines: we shall go on, though losing some of our congregation by the closing of the 'Mission'.

Donny, our foster-son, contributed his bit to the excitement last month when he lit a forbidden match in his bedroom one afternoon. The room was burned out, but he luckily escaped with minor burns. We were a long time getting the smoke smell out of things, and the upstairs hallway still has not come clean of smoke soot -but, oh, how much worse it could have been!

The 'social' event of the past month was the singing of Mendelssohn's Elijah. Betty Lippincott, wife of the Haines House farmer-maintenance man, took over the directing of the fifty-voice group when Ruth was hospitalized, and we had a successful 'season' during May, singing once in Haines and twice in Juneau (traveling there by ferry and plane for a full weekend). Ruth played the organ for all performances, having gotten back in the swing of things again by then.

We'll be seeing some of you this summer, no doubt: sorry we can't visit everyone on the list, but that would take over two months just spending an hour with each, not counting travel time! During the last three weeks of July and the first three weeks of August, we can be reached care of Rev. H.M.Hartmann, 62 Daniels Ave., Rutherford, N.J. or Mrs. R.H.Russell, 39 Fairfield Ave., West Caldwell, N.J.

Yours in Christ,
The Hartmanns
Hank, Ruth, Billy, Carol, Donny

Haines Presbyterian Church
Box 164, Haines, Alaska

Dr J Earl Jackman
475 Riverside Dr
New York 27, N Y

Bill Pritchard said he would try to make an appointment for the 4 of us on the 19th at Spokane. We'll be there only that night or possibly the next morning, as we speak in LA on 6/28, and must leave for Philadelphia arrive 7/10, and we must see Disneyland too.

Camp is in Session. All going well. Feel just tops.

Ruth